THE

European Magazine,

For MARCH, 1809.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of CHARLES DIBDIN, Esq. and, 2, a View of OSWESTRY CHURCH, SALOP.]

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London:

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

** Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

[...] have received an admirably well written letter, signed PROBUS, respecting [...]ch, had the observations applied more generally to the article referred to, and [...]e consequences of its subjects on society, and less to THE EDITOR, we should certainly have inserted it. These strictures, which are evidently intended as *private* hints to us, allude to some of the sentiments included in one of the letters ON PROSTITUTION, published in our Magazine for November last, and are, we think, very ingenious and correct. We would, therefore, wish to intimate to our correspondent, that we are no greater admirers of the GERMAN school of morality, the new-fangled philosophy which comprises a kind of *sentimental sensuality*, than himself; but still it is our opinions, that where a young woman has been betrayed into a deviation from virtue, there may be a possibility that she may, by care and attention, be restored, not indeed to "become an increased ornament to society," but *to herself*, and to domestic comforts. For this purpose A FEMALE PENITENTIARY is established; and although we concur in opinion with our ingenious friend Mr. Hale, whose pamphlet we reviewed page 47 of the present volume, that the method proposed in that establishment is not exactly calculated to answer the end; yet we agree that its design emanates from some of the most benevolent, the purest sentiments that can operate upon the human mind. Our situation leads us frequently to observe the character of prostitutes; and we are sorry to say, that *penitence* is by no means a distinguishing trait in it; therefore we conceive, that there is so little hope that reformation will render them "ornaments of society," that it requires peculiar attention to prevent them from becoming a still greater disgrace to it.

Mr. Cumberland's novel, JOHN DE LANCASTER, and the GENTLEMAN'S DIARY, shall be reviewed in our next.

We shall also pay that attention to the volume of Essays, &c. of our juvenile friend, Connop Thirlwell, which the ingenuity of its contents merits.

We were extremely happy to receive the note of our old acquaintance, MR. MOODY, whose performances, literary and dramatic, we have long admired. Had not illness prevented, we should sooner have acknowledged his favour. We think the enclosure as well as the portrait curious; but whether the subject is sufficiently interesting to the public must be a matter of consideration.

OBSERVATOR, perhaps, is not aware that his letter would be considered as an advertisement of the book he alludes to.

W. C.'s blank verse is too spiritless for our purpose.

The Melange, No. XII. and *Clericus*, in our next.

C. S. B. is deferred for want of room.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 4 to March 11, 1809.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	92	6	00	0	45	3	40	6	58	0
Kent	88	9	58	0	44	6	37	6	58	6
Sussex	89	4	00	0	49	6	38	0	00	0
Suffolk	91	6	61	7	44	[illegible]	34	7	51	0
Cambridge	89	1	65	0	41	10	33	7	53	10
Norfolk	92	7	66	0	40	6	33	4	52	7
Lincoln	92	8	76	0	47	8	33	7	58	6
York	96	5	77	4	46	10	36	3	68	10
Durham	102	2	00	0	54	0	34	1	00	0
Northumb.	88	5	75	0	44	6	32	10	50	8
Cumberlan.	103	4	70	5	47	5	36	4	00	0
Westmorl.	120	10	74	0	45	8	32	4	00	[illegible]
Lancaster	107	1	00	0	50	4	34	1	67	9
Chester	96	11	00	0	55	6	35	3	00	0
Gloucester	98	4	00	0	48	10	00	0	00	0
Somerset	94	11	00	0	45	0	36	9	61	5
Monmouth	91	5	00	0	45	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	89	7	00	0	39	9	28	0	00	0
Cornwall	86	11	00	0	39	11	28	4	00	0
Dorset	96	0	00	0	45	4	36	8	00	0
Hants	92	6	00	0	48	4	38	11	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Middlesex	98	0	66	6	45	8	41	11	66	1
Surrey	99	4	58	0	48	0	45	2	61	0
Hertford	93	1	49	0	49	1	37	10	57	6
Bedford	92	6	67	2	44	2	38	10	59	4
Huntingdon	93	6	00	0	45	9	36	0	62	4
Northampt.	92	8	57	0	43	10	35	4	59	6
Rutland	95	0	00	0	48	6	35	9	66	0
Leicester	92	6	52	8	49	10	33	2	53	7
Nottingham	99	4	72	0	53	8	36	8	61	6
Derby	99	4	00	0	55	8	39	2	65	2
Stafford	100	11	00	0	51	11	37	11	72	9
Salop	98	8	69	6	51	1	32	8	00	0
Hereford	89	3	48	0	42	6	33	6	61	5
Worcester	98	2	00	0	46	4	41	7	66	4
Warwick	100	4	00	0	51	11	39	11	75	9
Wilts	90	3	00	0	44	10	41	2	76	2
Berks	97	2	00	0	45	8	42	0	67	2
Oxford	94	5	00	0	44	6	38	10	60	11
Bucks	95	6	00	0	43	10	41	2	62	11
WALES.										
N. Wales	103	4	00	0	43	8	29	0	00	0
S. Wales	84	0	00	0	44	3	26	4	00	0

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1809.

MEMOIR OF CHARLES DIBDIN, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

"While he that struts his hour upon the stage
Can scarce preserve his fame for half an age." GARRICK.

WE have not quoted the above lines so much for the ornamental purpose of adorning this brief notice with a *motto*, as for the more agreeable one of producing another instance (in addition to many former) of a gentleman who has lived to preserve his fame for nearly the period above allotted; and we have still the pleasure to observe, that it has lately increased, is increasing, and will so continue during his life, nor is it likely to be diminished after his decease.

It is a curious, though we, from our own feelings, believe, a very natural propension, to observe, that the mind reflects with peculiar pleasure, and regards with peculiar complacency, those that have contributed to its innocent gratifications in early life, who have, as we may say, travelled with us through the ascending and descending paths of existence, and contributed to enliven many hours that would otherwise, perhaps, have been involved in gloom; who have to our corporeal and mental eyes depicted character, added to the charms of sense the fascination of sound, and from the exercitations of mirth frequently extracted the sentiments of morality.

In this respectable point of view we consider, and indeed venerate, the former exertions of those few actors and actresses that still remain of that truly excellent dramatic corps in which we once delighted; and thus we frequently reflect on those of the gentleman whose Portrait is the cause of these observations. Mr. Dibdin we remember, from his first appearance in *Damætus*, in the burletta of MIDAS, and also in all his other characters, as an actor of a very peculiar cast. We have, therefore, very frequently, while he was on the stage, admired him for the originality of his conception of every part which he undertook, and have very frequently thought that his theatrical province should have been much extended; and, when he left the stage, we, in common with many dramatic amateurs, lamented the loss of a performer whose place has never since been satisfactorily supplied. However, to consider him as engaged in another pursuit equally professional, it occurs to us, that although we have had theatrical writers and theatrical composers of great eminence in this country, yet we have very rarely, if at all, had any man who has both written and composed to the same degree of celebrity as the gentleman whose Portrait is, as we have hinted, given in this Number of the European Magazine. Mr Dibdin's labours in the course of nearly fifty years have been numerous beyond all example. It is not wonderful, that a union of talents in different men should complete any work of genius, and that Milton and Arne in conjunction should produce Comus; Dryden's Alexander's Feast composed by Handel, or his Arthur by Purcel, should establish a decided criterion whereby to judge of poetical and musical merit; but that any one man should be this host in himself, and that these merits should be united in the same mind, is a thing as uncommon as it is admirable. As this is incontrovertibly manifest, and is not likely to attract our observation in any other instance,

it may not be amiss if we endeavour to account for it. A strong desire to have been in every thing national, seems to have produced this extraordinary and meritorious combination; and, as Mr. Dibdin has shewn us in a thousand ways tha' he is in heart and mind an Englishman, the natural pride inherent in that character inspired him with a wish to amuse and instruct his countrymen in a manner at once patriotic and moral: not can such qualities of the mind be better depicted than in those words and that music with which he has endeavoured to inspirit and delight the public; and, as to the powerful effect they have produced on all minds, it has very likely been owing to the circumstance, that the words and music have proceeded from the same ideas, which, of course, gave a force to every sentiment as it was conceived. Hence it has happened, that this harmony of conception has struck every heart as it has been uttered, and men have been laudably roused by a reiteration of that duty which interests us all; especially as it has been conveyed in simple, plain, and persuasive language, strengthened by such music as has correctly expressed the sense of the words.

Be this as it may, the man who makes duty a pleasure, who rouses in a great nation that conscious dignity which is its birthright, who plants rational happiness in the mind, and who spends his time and exerts his talents to render a people respectable, is an object of consideration: his meritorious endeavours conciliate the affection of his fellow-creatures, point out their road to happiness, explain what their conduct ought to be as relatives, and enforce their duty as subjects. How far this panegyric is due to Mr. Dibdin, and to what a degree he has deserved our praise, let every man who calls loudly for his songs in all companies, and who finds himself the better for adopting their sentiments, determine.

Mr. Dibdin was born at Southampton, was at school at Winchester, and intended for the church; but his propensity for music hurried him from every thing else, and brought him to town when he was only fifteen years old; and we find, by the reviews, that, in 1761, when he was but sixteen, he brought out an opera of two acts, at Covent-garden, which was called the Shepherd's Artifice, written and composed by himself. Being unwilling, however, so early in life, to commence his career as a writer—till after the Jubilee he was contented to compose music for others. Love in the City (now the Romp), Lionel and Clarissa, the Padlock, the Jubilee, the Installation of the Garter, and the Christmas Tale, are some of those pieces of which he only composed the music. After this we enumerate the following list of musical performances brought out at different places, and under different circumstances, all which he both wrote and composed.

1. The Shepherd's Artifice, as we have already mentioned, was his *coup d'essai*. 2. Damon and Phillida, performed at Drury-lane, and altered from Cibber. 3. The Wedding Ring, performed at Drury-lane. 4. The Ladle; and, 5. The Mischance, produced at Sadler's-wells. 6. The Deserter, brought out at Drury-lane. 7. She is Mad for a Husband; 8. The Friendly Tars; 9. The Irish Chairman; 10. The Old Woman of Eighty, for Sadler's-wells. 11. The Waterman, performed at the Haymarket. 12. The Cobler, Drury-lane. 13. The Quaker, Drury-lane. 14. The Metamorphosis, Haymarket. 15. The Seraglio, Covent-garden. 16. Poor Vulcan, Covent-garden. 17. The Gipsies, Haymarket. 18. The Touchstone, Covent-garden. 19. Rose and Colin, Covent-garden. 20. Annette and Lubin, Covent-garden. 21. The Wives Revenged, Covent-garden. 22. The Chelsea Pensioner, Covent-garden. 23. The Mirror, Covent-garden. 24. The Shepherdess of the Alps, Covent-garden. 25. The Islanders, Covent-garden. 26. Jupiter and Alcmena, Covent-garden. 27. The Marriage Act, Covent-garden. 28. None so blind as those who won't See, Haymarket. 29. Harlequin Free Mason, Covent-garden. 30. Liberty Hall, Drury-lane. 31. Amphitryon, Covent-garden, altered from Dryden. 32. Harvest Home, Haymarket. 33. A Loyal Effusion, Covent-garden. 34. Hannah Hewitt, or The Female Crusoe, Drury-lane. 35. The Broken Gold, Drury-lane.

Mr. Dibdin also wrote thirteen other pieces for his friend King, at Sadler's-wells; which brings the number on to 48.

At his retirement from the theatre, the Circus was built for him, and he was manager of it for two seasons; during which time he brought out, 49. The Barrier of Parnassus; 50. The Graces; 51. The Saloon; 52. The Milkmaid; 53. The Refusal of Harlequin; 54. The

Land of Simplicity; 55. The Passions; 56. The Statue; 57. Clump and Cudden; 58. The Benevolent Tar; 59. The Regions of Accomplishments; 60. The Lancashire Witches; 61. The Cestus; 62. Pandora; and, 63. The Long Odds.

After Mr. Dibdin had retired from the stage as a writer and composer, he produced a new species of entertainment, with which he has now gone on for twenty years, and has brought forward always one, and sometimes two of these exhibitions every season: himself, till very lately, the sole performer. Their titles are, the Whim of the Moment, the Oddities, the Quizzes, the Wags, Private Theatricals, Castles in the Air, Great News, the General Election, a Tour to the Land's End, Will-o'-th'-Wisp, Tom Wilkins, the Sphinx, the Frisk, Most Votes, Christmas Gambols, King and Queen, Valentine's Day, New Year's Gifts, Britain strike Home, Heads and Tails, the Frolic, Datchet Mead, the Professional Volunteers, Rent Day, and Commodore Pennant, bringing up our number to 88.

All this time, it is universally allowed, his strength of mind and extraordinary versatility have never forsaken him. Nay, the last song he ever wrote, which is a kind of commemoration of Sir John Moore, is marked with his usual spirit and originality. There are yet more pieces, written and composed upon various occasions, that might be mentioned.* He was a performer on the stage for many years; and those who have seen him in Ralph, in the Maid of the Mill, and Mungo, in the Padlock, are competent to vouch that he fully merited the character we have given of him in our exordium, and was a very celebrated actor of the old school.

We shall finish this article with mentioning, that, though Mr. Dibdin's prospects are very flattering, his affairs are not, at present, in that comfortable state which it would give us pleasure to record, but are a good deal deranged, in consequence of unavoidable miscarriages in business. The fact is this: When he retired, about four years ago, he was in possession of a rational competency, two hundred a year of which he received from government; but of this, to his utter astonishment, he was deprived. His pension has, however, been restored by the Duke of Portland; but, in the interval, he was forced as it were again into the world; and, having every thing to begin anew, has sunk money, and that to a considerable amount, to which he has yet had no adequate return. On this account he has published the prospectus of a work, inserted in our last Magazine, in which he means to extend his Professional Life from four to six volumes, containing 800 songs; and intends to introduce two hundred and twenty favourites, many of which are out of print, with their appropriate music. This work is to be printed periodically by subscription.† His friends are labouring for him in all directions to procure subscribers; and, as every thing promises to fulfil his most sanguine expectations, there can be no doubt of his finishing his career with that comfort to which every lover of his country must confess he is entitled; and, therefore, will no doubt cheerfully contribute. It is but justice to say, that some of the most respectable among the musical professors have handsomely subscribed; and that the Freemasons have taken up his cause with that benevolence which is so peculiar to their fraternity.

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* Among other publications of Mr. Dibdin's, we must mention, The Devil, 2 vols. 8vo. about 1785; The By-Stander, 1 vol. 4to. about 1787; Musical Tour, 4to. 1787; Hannah Hewitt, a Novel, about 1792; The Younger Brother, a Novel, about 1793; History of the Stage, 5 vols. 8vo. about 1795; Professional Life of Mr. Dibdin, 4 vols. 8vo. 1802; Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland, with Views, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1803; Henry Hooka, a Novel. 1806; The Public Undeceived, 1807; The English Pythagoras; The Musical Mentor; Music Epitomized; The Yeoman's Friend, &c. &c.

† The conditions of which are, that

I. A number of this work, containing a portion of narrative and poetry, with the music to many songs which are acknowledged favourites, many now out of print, many which are difficult to be procured, many set but never yet published, and many composed upon the present occasion, will be issued every fortnight, price 2s. to be paid for on delivery.

II. The work to be completed in 36 numbers, making six handsome volumes in octavo.

III. Every person who subscribes is expected to take the whole work periodically.

IV. The publication to commence on Saturday, the 20th of May.

Subscribers names will be received by Mr. Asperne, bookseller, Cornhill; Bland and Weller, No. 23, Oxford street; Messrs. Clementi and Co. Cheapside; at Mr. Dibdin's Music Warehouse, No. 125, Strand; and by all the booksellers in the united kingdom.

MILTON'S COMUS.

L. 340.

——————some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle, from the wicker-hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd *rule* of streaming light.

IN Warton's edition of Milton's smaller poems the following note appears.

350.—*long levell'd rule of streaming light.*] "A ray of the sun, in the same manner, is called ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς in the Ἱκέτιδες of Euripides. Which his late Editor [Markland] had not imagination enough to conceive the meaning of. See note on the place, edit. Lond. 1763. 4to. H." The reader, who wants to be informed to whom this H. applies, will obtain the needful information from the following extract. This extract forms a part of a letter from Mr. Hurd to the Bishop of Gloucester. His lordship is there told, that Toup's two pieces of Suidas are considerable in their way. In the same letter it is affirmed, that Toup had real talents in his way. From Toup the learned letter-writer descends by a gradation, as he calls it, of many steps, to *Jer. Markland*, who has published the *Supplices* of Euripides; "indeed reasonably well, so far as respects the printing, the rythm, and settling the reading of some inconsiderable words. But when he condescends to explain a whole sentence of his author, as he does sometimes, though but rarely, he is not so happy; of which, the following may serve for an example. A narration begins, vers. 650. with a description of the morning in these words:

> Λαμπρὰ μὲν ἀκτὶς, ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς,
> Ἔβαλλε γαῖαν——

This your lordship will say, is plain enough."

With submission I beg leave to remark, that if the comma, placed at ἀκτὶς, be removed to ἡλίου, the sentence will be plainer still. To separate ἀκτὶς from ἡλίου was very injudicious, from whatever quarter such pointing may have proceeded. By connecting ἡλίου with κανὼν, and separating it from ἀκτὶς, to which it properly belongs, obscurity is produced in a passage which, as the learned critic observes, is "plain enough." It is indeed as clear as the sun-beam it describes. The comments of Barnes and Markland are next inserted. To these comments and their authors the following strictures apply.

"Your Lordship will smile at these efforts of dulness in Barnes and his hyper-critic; whereas either of them might have seen, even by the light of Milton's *rush-candle*, what the true sense of the passage was; I mean from that

——'long levell'd rule of streaming light'

in the Comus of that poet, which is a fine and almost literal translation of ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς of his favourite Greek poet."

With what propriety the line,—long-levell'd rule of streaming light, is said to be an almost literal translation of ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς, the most sagacious reader will find it difficult to discover. Κανὼν is indeed literally translated *rule*; but the two other Greek words are not translated at all.

A *rule*, according to the sense affixed to it by canonists and moralists, is a *guide* to discipline, and a *directer* of the conduct. A *rule*, as applied by artificers, is an instrument, by which their manual operations are *directed*. Milton, keeping in view this secondary sense of κανὼν, has called it a *long-levell'd rule*, evidently alluding to the mason's *level*. But, whatever senses, direct or figurative, this word may admit, and by whatever description of men a *rule* may be employed, its object and aim continue unchanged, and it serves, on the part of him who applies it, for *guidance* and *direction*.

The subject of both poets is *light*; but light issuing from very different sources. The Greek poet is speaking of the sun's bright ray, λαμπρὰ ἀκτὶς ἡλίου· which, when it struck the earth and enlightened it, supplied the messenger, who was waiting for the return of day, with a *clear rule*, with an infallible *directer*. The light, of which Milton speaks, originated from another source. For, when neither moon nor stars appeared, it was the elder brother's wish, that he might be rescued from the double night of darkness and shade by some gentle *taper*, though but a rush-candle from some cottage, whose long stream of level light might serve him for a *rule*. If any thing in nature can with propriety be called κανὼν σαφὴς, a clear rule, it is a sun-beam, λαμπρὰ ἀκτὶς ἡλίου. Light streaming through a chink, though it be not, like a sun-beam, κανὼν σαφὴς, yet is it a *rule*, κανὼν· to which, as

their guide, the benighted wanderers had constant recourse; and by which, in the absence of a brighter luminary, they were glad to be directed.

R.

OSWESTRY CHURCH, SALOP.

(WITH A VIEW.)

A river here; there an ideal line,
At fancy drawn, divides the sister states;
On each side dwells a people similar
As twins are to each other; valiant both:
Both for their valour famous thro' the world.

IN taking a retrospective view of the borders of ENGLAND and WALES, which were in ancient times termed *the Marches*, *debateable lands*, *hunting grounds*, and perhaps designated by other appellations arising from the circumstances and the tempers of different periods; it is with very peculiar satisfaction that the mind contemplates the internal strength which this island derived from the connexion that, in an early age, bound this kingdom and the principality of Wales in one political ligature. Antecedent to the reign of EDWARD I. the part of England that is the subject of the present speculation, and which is more immediately on the border of WALES, was termed the northern Marches: governed like those of SCOTLAND, by a lord warden, who was here, however, more generally termed lord president; who kept his court at *Ludlow* castle; and who, down to the reign of Charles II. lived in a state little inferior to royalty. Though national contention had long since ceased, this officer was still considered as absolutely necessary to quell petit disturbances, and to adjust petit differences, such as frequently occurred from the irritability of the tempers of people similar

"As twins are to each other;"

and which generally burst forth in consequence of quarrels that arose at hunting or drinking parties, &c.

When many a Knyght and baron bold,
Renown'd for hardie deedes;
Whose n[...] fame's ample list
Oppos'[...] to stredes.

As the country to which our view refers was, in common with other parts of the borders, the scene of many of those exploits, we deemed it necessary to allude to them previous to our entering upon the main subject of our speculation, which is the church, and consequently the town of OSWESTRY, Shropshire.

This is a market-town of very considerable note, on the borders of Denbighshire, North Wales; from which it is distant little more than three miles. This place, which is seventeen miles from Shrewsbury, contains 1153 houses, and 5839 inhabitants, *viz.* 2787 males, and 3052 females. It is pleasantly situated, on an eminence between *Wans* and *Offa's Dyke*, which run parallel to each other, at about two miles distance; and are vestiges of that cautionary defence which the ferocity of the times once required. This town, which was formerly called *Maserfield*, was a place of great eminence in the time of the Saxons. It derives its present name from OSWALD, a king of Northumberland. In 642 a battle, celebrated by historians, was fought near this place betwixt PENDA, king of Mercia, and OSWALD, whose army approached to the spot now called the *Churchfield*, which was then open; but he soon after fell, in consequence of his own temerity, in a place, near the town, called *Cae Nef*: whither, it appears, he had driven PENDA's soldiers. These men, with a fury, which perhaps the disgrace and loss that they had suffered excited, are said to have torn to pieces the corpse of the Northumbrian monarch, though it is believed that even his remains were honoured by the natives; for they are said to have collected and interred them near a spring, about the midway betwixt the hill and the spot where he fell. This was called OSWALD's-well, and a tree planted on the place of their burial, was called OSWALD's-tree; or, by a contraction common in the rapid pronunciation of that country, OSWESTRY.*

On an artificial mount on the outside of the town are the remains of a castle; though they consist of little more than a confused heap of broken walls, stones, bricks, and mortar.

"The Britons and Saxons," it is observed by Mr. Pennant, "gave to their

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* A yew tre[...] now stands on the same spot.

fortresses this species of elevation." The Normans, who, of the three nations, were, when using their own discretion, by far the best CASTLE-BUILDERS, erected their edifices on the firm and natural soil of the earth, or rock; but when they repaired dilapidations, they often took advantage of those mounts and foundations which marked the scites of Saxon castles. After the execution of EDMOND Earl of Arundel, in the reign of EDWARD II. the queen obtained the grant of the castle of Oswestry for MORTIMER, a nobleman, for whom the scandalous chronicle of those times, says, she had a predilection; though it will be remembered, that he was quite as great a favourite with the king as with her majesty.

The CHURCH of OSWESTRY, which is the subject of our view, it will be observed, is an object extremely picturesque, and the point of perspective in which it is taken, renders it still more so; it is spacious and elegant, and has a remarkably handsome, though plain tower. The ancient church was part of a monastery called *Blanc Minster*.+ Whether this edifice suffered by the fires which, in the years 1542 and 1567, nearly destroyed the town, we have not been able to ascertain; but we learn, from a monument erected to the memory of Mr. Hugh Gale, that the old church was demolished in 1616. Probably the present fabric rose immediately from its ruins. It stands quite out of the town; in a suburb, without the new gate, and is a vicarage, under the patronage of the Earl of Powys, who is lord of the manor.

The town of OSWESTRY is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. It has a small trade in Welsh flannels, or, as they are termed *webs*. It also contains two grammar and working schools for forty boys and forty girls. In these laudable establishments they have a method of eliciting the exertions of the scholars, which is as excellent as it is singular. This is done by *emulation*; twenty of the boys, for instance, are opposed to the other twenty, the prizes to be gained in this literary contention *are shoes*; and those that execute their tasks the best have the pleasure of being *first shod*; ten of the boys are then set against ten others for the like premium; and so, as ALMA is said to enter *at the feet*, the shoeing goes round. In the girls school, a shift is the prize of the best spinster; gowns and frocks are the rewards of the most expeditious and adroit sempstresses; a pair of stockings stimulates the genius of the knitters, and rewards the best. A Bible is decreed to the most excellent reader; the best writer is honoured with a copybook; in this manner the infantile mind is stimulated to an exertion of the emulative faculties; and, we have no doubt but that under this regimen, talents are, as we have hinted, often elicited, which would otherwise lay dormant; so superior is the system of teaching by the *hope of reward*, to that which has for its stimulus the *dread of punishment*.

The races (a principal object in a country town) are here celebrated about eight or ten days after those of Shrewsbury. They are, as may be supposed, resorted to by all the nobility and gentry of the vicinity. There is, at this period, an opposition of charms; the English and the Cambrian beauties endeavour to *shine down* each other, but we never yet could determine which party gained the victory.

The accomodations at inns were said to be formerly ill calculated for the attraction of travellers, but since this town has become a principal link in the concatenation which extends from *Holyhead* to *London* and *Dublin*, the inns are, therefore, replete with every convenience; and the Cross Foxes, at Oswestry, is supposed to be equal to any in the whole line of communication. At this house the ordinary and balls are held during the race-week. The assembly-room is consequently elegant, and the bowling-green well attended.

We should have observed in its place that, besides the tomb which we have noticed, there are in the church many ancient and curious monuments. In the town there are also many vestiges of antiquity, particularly some old houses, which, from their style of architecture, seem to have been erected about the reign of Henry VI. though we should presume they must have been often renovated; which, we think, may be done without any material disturbance of the principal timbers, [torn] it is supposed, still remain [torn]ristine situations.

+ According to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Blanc Minster*, or the White Mo[torn]

THE ADVENTURES OF

MAHOMET,

THE WANDERING SULTAN;

OR,

A SKETCH OF

MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS

IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 101.)

Chapter VIII.

UNDER the guidance of his newly-acquired friend, Mahomet made the tour of Italy, much to his improvement and satisfaction. He was every where charmed with the infinite variety of beautiful scenery with which the picturesque hand of nature had embellished the country; whether his eye contemplated the extensive prospects, as they were displayed and unfolded, from the elevated summits of the Appenines, or caught the prominent features of those cultivated tracts which skirted their immense base; whether he wandered among the luxuriant gardens and vineyards, or endeavoured to trace the erratic meanders of the Po, the Arno, the Tyber, or the far-famous Rubicon, he was equally astonished and delighted. They resided sometimes in the principal cities, and at other periods became the inhabitants of some of those beautiful villages which, in every direction, either clung to the sides of the mountains, seemed to rise from the bosom of the forests, or spangled the vallies. As it was the business of Mahomet to observe human nature, stripped of the frippery and fantastic disguises of art, acting upon the principles of genuine simplicity, he was far better satisfied with the manner in which he spent his time among the latter than the former.

"Mankind," said the sultan to Pedro, "when forced by hostility to each other, or allured by the attractions of commerce, to form large societies, and leaving the path of nature to enter into an artificial mode of life, may, nay certainly will, become more refined by mutual communication, and, as the stream of existence rolls on, be polished by collision; they will certainly acquire a higher intellectual character than those who, contented with the mere necessaries of life, which, applying the observation to this luxuriant country, nature has every where dispersed with such unbounded liberality, remain detached into small groupes, or divided by the face of the land into parties, secluded from the great masses of general society: and if, with the refinements of sense, the former still preserve their innocence, their benevolence to their fellow-creatures, and their reverence for religion, they are certainly gainers by the exchange. But if, on the contrary, allured by avarice or impelled by ambition, they endeavour to reach the acme of opulence or power, and, in this pursuit, abandon their rustic virtues; if, as the roughness and asperities of their nature are smoothed by the hand of art, their feelings are also blunted; they had better have remained in their nomade state. The rudest fragment of those rocks which are so confusedly scattered around may, in point of real use, be of more value than the most beautiful specimen of marble which adorns the ducal palace, or, indeed, the famous diamond of Delhi which now embellishes the imperial turban of the sublime sultan."

"True!" returned Pedro; "for I consider, I think truly, every fragment of the rocks around us as marble in its natural state: but at the same time must observe, that whatsoever value it may hereafter acquire must be derived from the chisel of the artist, and that it must, by some one or a combination of circumstances, be placed in a situation proper to be worked upon. It has been fabled, that the block contains the statue, and that the sculptor only takes off the crust or shell that had concealed it from our view. In the changes of all terrestrial things, these stones, now in an obscure situation, and almost wholly unnoticed, may be dragged from their quarry, and employed to various purposes: some may be destined to assume the figures of saints, and to adorn our altars; others to take imperial, magisterial, or military forms. Some may exhibit the female figure, beautiful and elegantly proportioned as that of the Grecian Venus which you so much admired at Florence. In some immense masses I think I can discern giants, striding over the boundaries and pales of society; in the smaller pieces, pigmies, creeping upon the face of the earth: the refuse may serve to mend our roads, or pave our streets. It is the same with mankind: the whole human race derive all their advantages

from situation, from education, or, in other words, from the chisel of the sculptor: for although, by accident, a genius may be obscured in a cottage, and, once perhaps in a century, talents that would have commanded respect at a council board, or eloquence that would have engaged the attention of a senate, may be employed in legislating for a flock of sheep, or calling a yoke of oxen to the plough; yet you will generally observe, that men's minds are pretty nearly adapted to their situations; and however highly they may appreciate their own talents, however capable they may think themselves of conducting affairs superior to those in which they are engaged, place them in those situations which they so ardently desire, and they will perhaps find, if they do not the world will soon discover, that they have overrated their own abilities; the result of which, if they have any discretion, will be, a desire to return to their former stations."

"It is not to such," said Mahomet, "that my observation was directed. Knowing, as I do know, the necessity that there is for different classes of society, and a proper subordination among mankind, I should rather advise every one to be contented with the lot which he has drawn in life, than by irregularly endeavouring to aspire to a superior render himself unhappy. For this reason, I admire the system of those harmless peasants whose cottages adorn the country through which we have so lately passed; and must again observe, that I think their happiness fixed upon a firmer basis, and consequently superior to that of the inhabitants of cities and courts; as those active, those energetic passions which, either in their gratification or disappointment, produce so many of the corroding cares of life, seem to have no existence in their bosoms."

"Your admiration," returned Pedro, "is at present properly directed to a race of people who certainly are as free from that inordinate love of gain or that restless ambition which you reprobate as any in Europe. The honest and industrious peasants of Savoy and the Milanese are, if there is upon the face of the globe a contented order of beings, the most completely so.

"Unlike their neighbours, whose unsatisfied dispositions, nurtured and increased, perhaps, by the oppressions which they suffer, and the rigour of the governments under which they live, which, harassing their minds, always incline them either to vent their spleen, as far as they dare, in complaints and repining, or to break out into open rupture, they, finding no inconvenience from the moderate restraints necessary even to the existence of civil liberty, and considering the observance of the duties of their religion, and of rites calculated to attract the attention of men who are satisfied to worship the Supreme Being as their fathers did before them, as their chief pleasure, persevere in the regular performance of their duty, the principal points of which they hold to be the paying respect to their governors, reverence to their pastors, and attention to their families. Although possessing but little, they find that little more than sufficient for the gratification of their contracted desires. Luxury, ostentation, and avarice are everywhere banished from their cottages; but they are banished to make room for guests far more agreeable. Benevolence, temperance, and health enter hand in hand; they bring in their train a hundred innocent pleasures, the least of which is superior to all the gratifications of sensuality: while the harmonious features of general philanthropy are hourly enlivened by the smile of spontaneous hilarity."

While Mahomet and his friend were engaged in this conversation, they were passing over that part of the Alps which forms a barrier betwixt Italy and the Grisons. They continued several days pursuing their journey in Switzerland, highly gratified with exploring scenes of which the sultan could scarcely have had an idea; and, struck with the awful and sublime character which the face of nature had assumed, were congratulating themselves upon the new prospects that lay before them, upon the new scenes that expanded to their view; when, one evening, they found, upon turning a sharp angle of the road, that, elevated as their situation was and rough as the way had been, they had a still higher mountain to ascend; and had also the comfort to hear from their guide, that travelling in a carriage would be practicable no further than to the next village, which he stated to be about two hours distance.

Although the sun had sunk behind the immense precipice which overhung the road, his departing rays reflected a

crimson tint upon the distant glacier, while the broad shadow of the mountain enveloped the extensive plain in a sombre tint. The Swiss, who preceded the carriage, observing the travellers were more attentive to the sublime effect of the scene in their view than eager to pursue their journey, pointed to the zenith, and hinted, that no time was to be lost, if they meant to avoid impending danger. This caution a short period convinced them resulted from experimental philosophy; for soon a terrific mass of swarthy and fiery-edged clouds sailed slowly through the atmosphere, and, dashing against the side of the mountain, burst with an explosion that seemed to shake the globe to its centre, and borne upon the pinions of the gale was a thousand times repeated, bounding from rock to rock, from cavern to cavern, until it died upon the ear in distant echoes. During this dreadful interval, lightning seemed to pour in sheets from the sky, and was reflected and refracted in every direction. The wind howled with more than savage fury, and torrents of rain descended. The horses, scared by the operation of the contending elements, could scarcely, by any means, be kept in the narrow track of the stony and irregular road; the retinue of the sultan were obliged to dismount, and, under the conduct of the guide, lead them through defiles that the bushes which skirted the sides of the rocks, bending beneath the weight of a torrent of water which rushed down their slope, rendered almost impassable.

To add to the distress of the travellers, night, anticipated by the density of the atmosphere, now enveloped them in its shade; and their guide, although they had proceeded a considerable way since they last questioned him upon the subject, still insisted that they had two hours hard travelling before they could arrive at a place of accommodation.

To this consolatory intimation Pedro answered, that it would be better to seek some nearer place of shelter, however inconvenient it might be, than risk the danger of travelling in the dark, and the chance of another irruption of the elements, which the aspect of the sky gave him great reason to expect.

"It would, such a night as this," returned the Swiss, "not be very easy for you to seek, and still, I fear, more difficult to find, shelter and accommodation for so large a company."

"I believe you to be a very honest fellow, Jerome," said Pedro, "but still am happy to be able to confute this position; for, at this instant, I think I discern lights at a distance."

"So you do," returned the guide; "but they proceed only from a small hamlet, which if you could reach with a carriage, though I know this to be impossible, you would find it difficult, nay I may say actually impossible, to procure accommodations fit for persons of your rank."

"Waving all pretensions to rank," said Mahomet, "as a storm, like death, levels all distinctions, we are resolved to try the hospitality of these poor people. We certainly shall not be entertained as if we were at the Lion in St. Mark's-place, or the inn on the bank of the Arno; but still difficulties of this kind are not displeasing to me, as they furnish me with an opportunity to see more of the customs and manners of mankind, which are no where so strongly exhibited as in domestic life. Do you, therefore," he continued, addressing the guide, "proceed with the carriage and all my servants, except one, to the next village: while Pedro and myself, mounting our horses, will endeavour to procure a lodging in the hamlet below. I have no doubt but that we shall succeed, and, wishing you a good night, we will join you in the morning."

The revival of the storm forced both parties to carry their plans into immediate execution. The sultan, his friend, and servant, made all the haste which the ruggedness of the road down the declivity would admit: they found that their guide had not exaggerated when he mentioned the difficulty of the passage, through which the impediments of loose stones, and trunks of trees placed in the most adverse situations, obliged them to lead their horses. At length, tired with their toil, at a moment when total darkness fell upon the face of the earth, which had hitherto been illuminated by brilliant coruscations, they arrived at the door of a cottage.

The trampling of the feet of the horses had, for some minutes before, excited the attention of the family within. The travellers found them assembled, and ready to afford them any assistance that they might be supposed

to want. The son, a youth about eighteen, took their cattle under his care, while the father welcomed Mahomet and his friend. They were now ushered into a large room, which served for general purposes. The dying embers on the hearth were renovated by some furze and large billets; the females retired while the clothes of the sultan and his friend were changed, and they were accommodated with the holiday suits of the peasant and his son, as their own were placed to dry in the chimney. While this operation, so necessary to their comfort, was performing, they were thus addressed by their host:

"Whomsoever you are that have descended from the mountain, forced, as I suppose, by the storm, which has for some time raged with unparalleled fury, to seek for shelter, welcome, welcome, thrice welcome, to the cottage of Zeigler! Here, at least, you are secure from the inclemency of the weather; though happy should I have been to have afforded you food and lodging such as, from your appearance, I judge you have been used to; but as the narrow circumstances of a peasant's lot deny me that happiness, if you are, therefore, obliged to conform yourselves to our homely fare and poor accommodations, I hope the heartfelt satisfaction with which all in our house in our power is offered, will, in some small degree, make amends for the inconvenience you will suffer by a residence with us."

Mahomet thanked the old man for his benevolent reception of them; and added, that although their visit was compulsatory, yet he should not regret the storm that drove them to his cottage, and placed them in a situation to receive benefit from the genuine effusions of his philanthropy; as it afforded him another proof that, however the natural feelings may be banished by the love of gain so prevalent in large societies, however the truly sympathetic sensations may have been blunted by warlike contention and commerce, they still, in certain situations, had their residence in the human bosom.

"God forbid!" said Zeigler, "that it should be otherwise! I hope the milder virtues of humanity blandish and soften the asperities of human life in every situation. This book, pointing to an open Bible which lay upon the table, is, I fervently hope, too much studied, and its precepts too generally inculcated, to leave us any reason to suppose that the love of our neighbour and universal benevolence, which it uniformly teaches, are not generally practised among the human race, whether collected into large societies, as in cities, or divided into small groups, like the inhabitants of these mountains. This, however, is not a time for me to be descanting upon a duty which I ought rather to be practising."

At the close of this period he summoned his wife and two daughters; the table was instantly spread with provision; a desert of fruit succeeded: some excellent wine, which Mahomet drank without a dispensation from the mufti, added to the conviviality of the meal.

"These," said Zeigler, pointing to a few bottles arranged upon the dresser, "I reserved for our great festival, or for the entertainment of a stranger, a still greater festival to me, and always considered among us, I mean the peasants of this hamlet, as the greatest that the human mind can enjoy."

Mahomet and Pedro looked at each other with surprise. Of all the situations of the former, he had never been in one which afforded him such heartfelt satisfaction as he enjoyed at this moment. Perhaps the danger he had escaped, and the fatigue he had endured, had prepared him to consider every thing in a favourable point of view; but still, abstracted from this, there was something equally new and agreeable in every object around. In the open countenance and unbounded hospitality of Zeigler, in the attentive benignity of Rachael his wife, in the beauty of their two daughters, and the innocent hilarity that seemed to mark the character of the son, there was a kind of originality that attracted his attention, and contributed to make each, in their turn, highly interesting. He viewed the place around with a curiosity which the novelty of the scene inspired, and with satisfaction reflected, that within the narrow compass of the cottage was comprised all the real necessaries of life; and when in his own mind he formed the comparison betwixt the humble dwelling of which he was now an inhabitant and one of his palaces, he could not avoid considering the superfluities so lavishly dispersed over the latter as of very

little use, either to morals or to happiness.

When their meal was finished, the old man said, " It has been a custom which has descended to me from my ancestors, and therefore in my mind superior to every other consideration, to read a portion of the scripture, and dismiss the younger part of my family to their repose with a prayer and blessing. You, my friends, I dare aver, whatsoever your religion may be, can have no objection to the performance of a duty to which I deem myself imperatively called: I therefore need scarcely ask your acquiescence. The natural and immutable laws of hospitality demand from me the greatest attention to strangers: but I consider the office I am about to perform as a claim still superior; inasmuch as it is a tribute of praise and thanksgiving due to the Almighty for the abundant blessings which he hath bestowed upon myself and family."

If Mahomet was before charmed with the character of his host, he was now affected by his fervent devotion, and that of his wife and children. In fact, it was not merely from politeness, but from those feelings which the simple energy of his manner and the sublimity of his subject inspired, that himself, Pedro, and their servant bore a part.

When their orisons were finished, the old man blessed and embraced his daughters, who retired with their mother.

The party now drew round the fire; for although it was the autumnal season, the storm had caused a chilliness in the air; and as the sultan did not discover any inclination to go to rest, Zeigler entertained him with a description of his various occupations and mode of life.

" Situated as I am," said he, " on one of the most fertile spots of this Alpine valley, my few hereditary acres more than supply the wants of my family with respect to corn. In truth, I have in good seasons plenty to exchange for commodities which our ancestors would have deemed luxurious. I have a vineyard planted down the southern side of the mountain slope: of the strength and flavour of its productions you may judge by the wine before us: a few goats range the cliffs, and sheep graze in the paddock. I have three cows now in the homestead. My wife superintends the dairy; and the care of the poultry falls to my daughters. My son, in the intervals which his husbandry affords, attends me in my fishing excursions upon the lake, or to fell the timber which the forests around abundantly supply. The acorns and nuts which we collect not only furnish the oil which we burn in our lamps, but the dregs are an excellent food for our pigs, a considerable number of which we drive occasionally to the markets on the borders of the Milanese.

" When, in the winter, we are immured by immense walls of snow, we employ ourselves in squaring, framing, and smoothing the slates which a neighbouring quarry produces, and manufacturing those different kinds of toys, specimens of which you may observe on the shelves, and which merchants who periodically visit us purchase, and transport upon barges down the Rhine to Holland; whence, with the curious veneers they also carry, they are dispersed all over Europe.

" Thus you must observe, that every season of the year brings with it its proper employments; and I number it as one among the manifold blessings that Providence has dispensed to us, that he has enabled us to find occupation for that dreary period, when, imprisoned in the bosom of these mountains by impassable barriers of ice and walls of snow, the occurrences of our lives could otherwise afford but little variety, and our minds would stagnate or prey upon themselves were they not relieved by some avocation from which a profit, however small, may be derived, and which can be performed within doors.

" As it is," he continued, " from the salubrity of the air, from temperance, and the exercise which our various business obliges us to take, we derive health. Sickness is almost unknown in this hamlet; and the concomitant of health, content, is as generally dispersed through our small society: for I should, among our other blessings, have enumerated our few neighbours, and have particularly introduced to you our beloved pastor; a man who, from his age, his long residence among us, and more from his piety and virtue, is regarded by his flock with a reverence almost approaching to adoration: he is the father, the friend, the physician, the counsellor, and the spiritual director of the district.

" Having explained to you our industrious habits and mode of domestic life, I must further observe, that we

are not without our hours of relaxation. Our holidays are begun with devotion, and concluded with innocent hilarity; and in the summer evenings we are solaced with the sound of the pipe and tabor: it is then that even our matrons, encircled with their sons and daughters, lead down the sprightly dance, in the intervals of which the cadences of the song echoes through the surrounding caverns. So that you see, although we are by no means opulent, we are blessed in a greater degree by the contentment which is spread around; and however dreary our situation may appear, you will find, when the abundance of our comforts are inquired into, that we are in no respect objects of pity."

"So far am I from thinking you so," replied Mahomet, "that I rather esteem you objects of envy. You seem, in my apprehension, to have attained that virtuous independence, and its concomitant peace of mind, which are so generally, and so often I fear in vain, sought for among mankind. Would to Heaven I could prove how sincerely I admire your mode of life! Did my situation, would my honour permit me to make such a renunciation, I would relinquish all my future prospects, however brilliant, and, mingling with your society, participate that happiness of which you have given so fascinating a picture, in your description of the domestic life of yourselves and the inhabitants of this valley."

"In this, I think," said Zeigler, "you would be to blame; for although we, the inhabitants, born on this spot, are indigenous to the soil, and have contracted our views within the pale of the mountainous district that surrounds us; yet a mode of life so new and indeed so simple as ours must prove, to one used to the elegant refinements of general society, would, after its novelty had ceased, certainly pall upon the mind. Taking my text from the great book of nature, I consider the human as I do the animal species, endued with habits and propensities which peculiarly adapts them for those local situations to which Providence hath appointed them."

"Then you have never, since your birth, been long absent from this spot?" said Pedro.

"Four years," returned Zeigler, "I served in the army of the King of Sardinia."

"What!" asked Mahomet, "Was you compelled?"

"Compelled!" replied Zeigler, reddening at the question, "By no means. The military passion glows too ardently in the bosom of the Swiss to render compulsion, if practicable, necessary. War raged on every side. The trumpets sounded to arms. My juvenile friends and companions prepared to range themselves under the banners of a neighbouring prince, to repel the unjust invasion of the French, who had committed outrages upon his frontiers which at this moment my soul shudders at the recollection of. I had been but three days married, when I was solicited to join a detachment of our troops that prepared to march. I left my wife, scarcely eighteen, to the care of my aged parents."

"Did not your father object to this expedition?" said Mahomet.

"On the contrary," returned Zeigler, "he said, 'My son, I observe, with pleasure, that you leave with alacrity your parents, and a bride whom you adore. Roused by the depredations committed on our frontiers, you, with our brave countrymen, prepare to repel those hostile invaders. Receive, therefore, from the hands of your beloved Rachael, a sword which has been worn by our ancestors, been used by myself, and has more than once, upon some of the nation against which you now march, inflicted the vengeance which their atrocities merited.' I will not tire you with a description of the tenderness of a scene long since passed. Rachael buckled the belt over my shoulder; we embraced and parted. I returned, as I observed, after an absence of four years. I was dressed in the Sardinian regimentals. I had attained the rank of sergeant. My countenance was considerably altered by a black patch which I wore to conceal a wound then recent, the scar of which still remains. My father was sitting at the door of this cottage, enjoying the enlivening warmth of the sun-beams. His eyes were dimmed by his advanced age; therefore it is little to be wondered that he did not at first know me."

"Will you shelter a stranger," said I, advancing, "who brings you news of your son?"

"Say rather," he replied, springing forward and embracing me, "who brings me my son himself!"

My wife and mother heard his excla-

mation, and, in an instant, I was encircled in their arms.

"Satiated with what I had seen of camps and large cities," continued Zeigler, "I have never since wandered beyond the verge of these mountains. The current of our days has glided smoothly on; and, except at the periods of lamentation for the deaths of our beloved parents, the lives of Rachael and myself have been unclouded by any shades of violent or pungent sorrow."

"And those of your son and daughters," said Mahomet, "promise to be equally so. Youth is the season of hilarity."

"With Martha and Johan, my son," returned Zeigler, "this is certainly the case. Would to Heaven I could say the same of my youngest daughter, Louisa; but, alas! a settled melancholy seems to have pervaded her mind; and, which is more grievous to the family, neither to her mother, sister, nor myself, will she discover the cause. But I ought to apologize for this garrulous breach of hospitality, in detaining you from your repose by the recital of events that can only be interesting to those concerned."

"You are much mistaken," said Mahomet, "if you think the description of your domestic concerns was not regarded with attention by me. I have travelled a considerable way in order to observe human nature in various points of view; and am so pleased with the aspect it assumes in these Alpine solitudes, that I shall, at least, tax your hospitality for a day of happiness."

"This," replied Zeigler, "will afford me the highest satisfaction. You shall see our pastor."

"I would have made a longer journey for the purpose of conversing with so good a man as you have described," added the sultan, as, following his host, he ascended to a neat apartment.

(*To be continued.*)

DIAMONDS.

BY W. WOOD, F.L.S.

THOSE persons who are totally unacquainted with the operation of chymistry, will not readily believe that the most precious stone in the world is nothing but modified charcoal; and that, far from being indestructible, it may be entirely consumed by fire. Such, however, is the fact; for the knowledge of which we are particularly indebted to the decisive experiment of Mr. Tennant; though other chymists have not been deficient in their operation on the same subject. It was found, from some experiments which preceded those of Mr. Tennant, that the diamond, though it was capable of resisting the effects of violent heat in a close vessel, might be consumed when exposed to the joint action of heat and air. These experiments, however, if we except those by Lavoisier, only proved the inflammability of the diamond. Mr. Tennant and, we ought to add, Mr. Guyton, went further, and not only proved its combustible nature, but likewise ascertained its component parts. According, therefore, to the present arrangement of minerals, this substance is placed among the combustible bodies: nevertheless, we have taken the liberty to leave it at the head of the precious stones, as a more natural, though less scientific, situation than the other.

Diamonds, when brought to Europe in their rough state, are said to be either in the shape of roundish pebbles with shining surfaces, or in octaëdral crystals; but they are not entirely confined to this form, as they vary in several respects, and sometimes occur with twenty-four, and even forty-eight sides.

These precious stones are principally found in the East Indies, in the kingdoms of Golconda and Visapour, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, nearly eighteen degrees from the line. They are likewise in the kingdoms of Pegu and of Siam, in Brasil, and in South America. One circumstance is worthy of remark respecting the situation of diamond mines: it is, that those of America are at the same distance in the southern hemisphere that the Asiatic mines are in the northern. The diamonds of India are, in general, larger, and of a finer water, than those of Brasil, but by no means so abundant. As a proof of this, Patrin tells us, that when the mines of Brasil were first discovered, the Portuguese were so successful in their researches, that, in 1730, the Rio Janeiro fleet brought away eleven hundred and forty-six ounces. This prodigious quantity, brought immediately into the market, so reduced the price of diamonds, that, to prevent their becoming too common, the court of Portugal afterwards con-

fined the employment of diamond hunting to a certain number of persons.

The account which Tavernier has given us of the diamond mines of Asia is very circumstantial, and deserves our particular attention, as being written by a person who travelled so many years for the sole purpose of collecting diamonds. The first mine he visited was at Raolconda, in the kingdom of Visapour; and the account he gives of this place is nearly as follows:

"Round about the place where the diamonds are found, the ground is sandy and full of rocks, which contain veins from half a finger to a finger wide. These veins are full of earth, or sand, which the miners pick out with instruments on purpose, and carefully deposit in a tub, as it is amongst this earth that the diamonds are found. They are sometimes obliged to break the rock in order to trace the veins for the sake of the earth; and as soon as this is accomplished, and all the sand removed, it is carefully washed two or three times, and the diamonds, if there be any, picked out. There are several diamond cutters at this mine, but none of them have above one mill, which is of steel. They never cut more than one stone at a time upon each mill, and use oil and diamond powder to facilitate the operation, at the same time loading the stone with a heavy weight."

According to this account of Tavernier's, the Indian lapidaries are very expert in cutting the diamonds, and will frequently undertake to divide a stone, which, from its unfavourable appearance, the Europeans will not venture upon.

Speaking of the government of the mines, Tavernier says, they trade very freely and honestly, the king receiving two per cent. on all that are bought, besides a certain duty from the merchants for leave to dig. When these traders have fixed upon a spot, they begin their search, and employ a number of miners, in proportion to the hurry they may be in.

Sometimes a hundred men are employed at once; and when this is the case, the merchant pays four pagodas to the king for every day they work, and two when the number is not so great.

When Tavernier visited these mines, the poor people never got above three pagodas* for the labour of a year, though they understand their business extremely well. These trifling wages, and the distress they suffer in consequence, make them hide a stone whenever they can find an opportunity: this, it must be confessed, is but seldom, as, besides being strictly guarded, they work almost naked; and therefore, not having any outward protection for their stolen goods, they are sometimes induced to swallow them. When any of these people chance to meet with a large stone, they carry it to the master of the work, who rewards them accordingly.

Every day, after dinner, the master of the miners brings the diamonds to the lodgings of the merchants, in order to show them; and if the stones are large, or sufficiently numerous to amount to more than the sum of two thousand crowns, he will leave them for some days, that the merchants may have time to consider their value, and agree about the price. This, it seems, they are obliged to do before the return of the owner, who will never bring the same stones again, unless mixed with others.

It appears from Tavernier's account, that the diamond traffic is carried on by persons of all ages, and that even children are taught to barter for them. "It is very pleasant," says the traveller, "to see the young children of the merchants and other people of the country, from the age of ten to fifteen or sixteen years, who seat themselves on a tree that lies in a void place in the town: every one of them has his diamond weights in a little bag hanging at one side; on the other his purse, with five or six hundred pagodas in gold in it. There they sit, expecting when any person will come to sell them some diamonds. If any person brings them a stone, they put it into the hands of the eldest boy amongst them, who is, as it were, their chief, who looks upon it, and after that gives it to him that is next him; by which means it goes from hand to hand, till it returns to him again, none of the rest speaking a word. After that he demands the price to buy it, if possible; but if he buy it too dear, it is upon his own account. In the evening the children compute what they have laid out; when they look upon their stones, and separate them according to their water, their weight, and clearness. Then they bring them to the principal merchants, who have generally great

* About 1l. 5s. 6d.

parcels to match; and the profit is divided among the children equally, only the chief among them has a fourth in the hundred more than the rest. Young as they are, they so well understand the price of stones, that if one of them has made any purchase, and is willing to lose one half in the hundred, the other will give him his money."

The secresy which the Indians observe in their dealings with each other is singular enough; for they will contrive to sell the same parcel of diamonds several times to each other without speaking a word; so that no by-stander can possibly tell what they have been doing. The manner in which this is accomplished has been thus described by Tavernier: "The buyer and seller sit one before another like two tailors; and the seller, opening his girdle, takes the right hand of the purchaser, and conveys it, together with his own, beneath his girdle, where the bargain is secretly driven in the presence of many merchants, without the knowledge of any one. The parties never speak or make any signs with their mouths or eyes, but only converse with their hands; and this is managed in the following manner:—When the seller takes the purchaser by the whole hand, it signifies a thousand; and as often as he squeezes it, it means so many thousand pagodas or rupees, according to the money in question. If he takes but half, to the knuckle of the middle finger, that is as much as to say fifty; the small end of the finger to the first knuckle signifies ten. When he grasps five fingers, it signifies five hundred; but if one finger, one hundred."

Seven days journey from Golconda, towards the east, there is another diamond mine, called Gani, or, in the Persian language, Coulour. This mine is said to have been discovered by a countryman, who, digging a piece of ground to sow millet, found a pointed stone that weighed above twenty-five carats. This, being carried to Golconda, immediately induced the inhabitants to search further; and such was the success of their industry, that not only many other stones of considerable size were found, but the wonderful diamond, weighing nine hundred carats, which Mirzimala afterwards presented to Aureng-zeb.

When Tavernier first visited this mine, there were above sixty thousand persons at work, consisting of men, women, and children; the men being employed to dig, the women and children to carry the earth. When the miners have fixed upon the place where they intend to dig, they level another, somewhat larger, in the same neighbourhood, and enclose it with a wall about two feet high, only leaving apertures from space to space, to give passage to the water. The place being thus prepared, the people that are to work meet all together, men, women, and children, with the workmaster, his friends, and relations. But before any thing is done, a superstitious ceremony is performed to render their labours propitious. The only passive personage in this ceremony is a little household god which the master brings with him, and before which the people prostrate themselves three times, while the *bramin* says a certain prayer.

This being ended, he marks the forehead of every one with a kind of glue, made of saffron and gum, and is careful that the spot is large enough to hold seven or eight grains of rice, which he sticks upon it. Their bodies are then washed with the water which every one brings in his pot; after which they arrange themselves in order to partake of the repast which the workmaster has prepared for them: this is merely a plate of rice to each person, with the addition of a quarter of a pound of butter melted in a small copper pot with some sugar.

After the feast is finished, every person proceeds to his business; the men digging the earth in the place first discovered, and the women and children carrying it off into the other, or walled, enclosure. When they find water they cease to dig; and the water thus found washes the earth two or three times; after which it is let out at an aperture reserved for that purpose. When the earth has been washed again, and well dried, they sift it in a kind of open sieve; which operation is repeated before they begin to look for diamonds.

Another mine which Tavernier speaks of as famous for its diamonds, is the bed of the river Goual, near Soumelpour, a large town built entirely of earth, and covered with branches of cocoa trees. The river Goual runs within a mile of the town, in its way from the mountains towards the Ganges. All our fine diamond points or sparks, called natural sparks, are brought from this river, where they are collected as soon as the great rains are over, which is about the end of December.

As soon in January as the water is grown clear, eight or ten thousand persons, of all ages and both sexes, come out of Soumelpour and the neighbouring villages. The most experienced among them search and examine the sand of the river, going up it from Soumelpour to the very mountain whence it springs. Those who are used to this business know by the sand whether any diamonds are likely to be found or not; and judge it a favourable sign when they find a number of those stones which we call thunder stones at the bottom of the river. When they have reason to believe that the produce will pay them for their labour, they proceed to take up the sand, first making a dam round the place with stones, earth, and fascines, and then lading out the water. After this is done, they dig about two feet deep; and the sand thus procured is carried into a place walled round on the bank of the river, where it is washed and sifted in the same manner as at Coulour.

Magellan tells us, that the greatest diamond ever known in the world is one belonging to the King of Portugal, which was found in Brasil, and is still uncut. This gentleman was informed, from good authority, that it was once of a larger size, but that a piece was cleaved or broken by the ignorant countryman who chanced to find the gem, and tried its hardness by a stroke of a large hammer upon an anvil. This prodigious diamond weighs 1,680 carats;* and although it is uncut, Romé de l'Isle says, it is valued at 224 millions sterling.

This appears to be an incredible sum, and probably the valuation is erroneous: but even supposing that to be the case, and that we employ the usual methods laid down for computing the worth of these jewels, the sum will be immense; as, in this way, it will amount to at least 5,644,800 pounds sterling!

The diamond which is next in value adorns the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia, and is placed under the eagle at the top of it. This stone weighs 779 carats, and is worth, at least, 4,854,720 pounds sterling, although it hardly cost 135,417 guineas. A singular history is attached to this diamond. It was formerly one of the eyes of a Malabarian idol, named Scheringham. A French grenadier, who had deserted from the Indian service, contrived to become one of the priests of that idol, and, watching his opportunity, stole its eye, and ran away to the English at Trinchinapeuly, from whence he carried it to Madras. A ship captain bought it for twenty thousand rupees; afterwards a Jew gave seventeen or eighteen thousand pounds for it; at last, a Greek merchant, named Gregory Suffras, offered it to sale at Amsterdam, in the year 1766, where it was bought by Prince Orloff for his sovereign, the Empress of Russia. The figure and size of this diamond is preserved in the British Museum.

The diamond of the Great Mogul weighs 279 carats, and is said to be worth 380,000 guineas. This diamond has a small flaw underneath near the bottom. Before this stone was cut, Tavernier tells us it weighed 900 carats; consequently its loss in cutting must be considerable.

Another diamond, in the possession of the King of Portugal, which weighs 215 carats, is extremely fine, and worth at least 369,800l.

The famous diamond which belonged to the late King of France, called the *Pitt*, or *Regent*, weighs nearly 137 carats, and has been valued at 208,333 guineas, although it did not cost above half that sum. This beautiful gem was found in the diamond mines at the foot of the Gaut mountains, about twenty miles from Golconda. Another diamond belonging to the same monarch, called the Sancy, was reckoned a very fine stone, though it weighs only 55 carats. It cost 25,000 guineas, but is said to be worth a much larger sum. We must not omit to mention the diamond of the Emperor of Germany, which weighs 139 carats, and is valued at 109,520 guineas. It is of a light citron colour.

It is well known that the diamond is the hardest of all precious stones, and only to be cut by the assistance of its own powder. We are informed, that to bring it to the degree of perfection which so much augments its price, they begin by rubbing several against each other while rough, after having previously glued them to the ends of two wooden blocks, thick enough to be held in the hand. The powder which is rubbed off the stones in this operation is caught in a little box provided for the purpose, and afterwards used to grind and polish the stones. From the

* A carat weighs four grains.

extreme hardness of these stones it has been alleged, that rubbing them against each other is the only way to reduce them to an impalpable powder; but this is not strictly the case, as the jewellers are in the habit of pounding small pieces in steel mortars fitted with a pestle exactly the size of the interior, so that none of the diamond can escape. A few blows with the hammer upon the head of the pestle completely powder the stone.

Diamonds are more or less valuable according to what is called their water. Those of the first water are in the greatest degree of purity and perfection, while those of less brilliancy are said to be of the second or third water; and thus they proceed till the stone becomes coloured; for there are diamonds of all colours, though faintly tinted. Thus we have some of a rose colour; others green, blue, brown, black; and some are marked with black spots.

Wood's Zoography, Vol. III.

On the Construction *and* Destruction *of* Theatres.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE dreadful catastrophes which have, in the course of this winter, involved in ruins our two metropolitan theatres, while they have, in a very great number of instances, introduced doubts whether their fate was owing to unavoidable accident, to criminal negligence, or to incendiary malice, have, in others, turned the attention of those who are in the habits of contemplating such subjects, from antecedent evils, that are in their effects irremediable, or infernal malignity that has hitherto escaped that punishment which it has so peculiarly deserved, to the means of securing, in future, buildings of the same nature, devoted to the same purposes, and, in their grand designation, constructed upon the same principles, from those elementary ravages which we now deplore, and from the danger which may, though we hope in a much smaller degree, still, in idea, attach to them.

It is to be lamented, that, in the hasty construction of the late Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, *theory* was too much opposed to *practice*, and philosophical speculation, respecting the art of encreasing the expansion of sound, without encreasing reverberation, too frequently drawn forth against the results of experience, against ratiocination arising from comparison betwixt the ancient and modern theatres, and almost against demonstration: in consequence of which its interior displayed an immense case of dry timber, whose beams, cross beams, girders, and rafters, became in every direction *fire conductors*, calculated, as the event has unfortunately evinced, to spread devastation to every part, and against the rage of which it does not appear that the common precaution of *fire plating* was opposed; probably because it was imagined, that *iron* would counteract the mellifluous modulation of the human voice, and instead of *singing* produce *ringing*.

"Wood," I can remember it was said at the time when the erection of New Drury was in contemplation, "is the most sonorous and vibratory of all materials; it produces a tone the most melodious and agreeable, and is, consequently, in a peculiar manner, adapted to the lining of a theatre; for as it does not absorb the voice or the sound of musical instruments in any great degree, the trifling resonance it occasions is, of course, rather agreeable than injurious."

Such kind of observations then crept into the minds of the people, and, perhaps, had some influence upon the repairers of Covent-garden Theatre; so that at the alteration of its interior, it is probable they introduced more wood than was absolutely necessary: this, if it was not necessary, was certainly dangerous: if a man would rather stick a candle into the body of a bass-viol than into an iron lantern, need he wonder that the instrument took fire? This, as we observed, was *the case* at Drury; it was not only lined with wood, but, we believe, with what, as applied to *fir timbers*, is called *green wood*, *i. e.* full of turpentine. But this, though the principal, was not, perhaps, the whole cause of the spread of the mischief: it was formerly an idea, that *hollow bricks* worked into certain parts of external walls would contribute to the increase of sound; and I believe that some of these, which I have seen very ingeniously constructed, were inserted in several places about the exterior of the Drury-lane stage: these, of course, became *air pipes*, and, with the other circumstances to which I have alluded,

contributed to increase the fury of the element which has not only involved that beautiful fabric in ruin, but occasioned concomitant losses to every one connected with it.

To come now to the point, which you, perhaps, Mr. Editor, will think is introduced with a kind of circumlocution that would do no discredit to *a brief*, I must observe, that, in the erection of new theatres, stone and bricks should, in every part where they can be used, be as much as possible resorted to. Stone, it has been said, is sonorous, but occasions a harsh and disagreeable sound; and that brick, in this respect, has the same properties. This, however plausible, is nonsense.

The ancient theatres, immense in their size and unroofed, or only in part covered with awnings, were of stone; and although means were certainly used to increase the vocal powers of the performers, it is, allowing for every assistance and exertion, impossible that any voice could have filled their extensive areas, and, unrebated by roofs, have mingled with the external atmosphere, had there been any property either absorbent or repulsive in the materials with which they were constructed.

The modern theatres on the continent, of which I shall mention a small number, are, generally speaking, built of stone: there may be a few instances of brick, but they are in countries nearer home. In the southern part of Europe, the proportion of wood used in their construction is very inconsiderable.

The largest theatre now standing is that of San Carlo, at Naples; that of Agregentina, at Rome, is formed upon the same plan, but smaller: these are, generally speaking, of stone. The theatres of Bologna, of Milan, and Turin, are of the same materials; and we believe, in all these, the proportion of wood, compared to that which was used in ours so lately destroyed, is small indeed.

Every writer upon the subject of dramatic architecture has praised the construction of the theatre at Bourdeaux, as the voices of the performers spread more equally in it than in any other; yet the materials are, with respect to their proportion, in a considerable degree less combustible than they were in those whose loss we deplore, or are, perhaps, in any that still remain.

Of the Parisian theatres we have no very accurate ideas at present; we only know, that accidents of the same nature have happened to some of them as to ours. I would, therefore, as the result of their dearly-purchased experience, recommend to managers, that, in future, less attention should be paid to *sound*, and more to SENSE; by which I mean, that, in the mechanical construction of these *words*, and of the *things* resulting from them, incombustibility and stability should be the first objects of consideration in the materials and the building of our new theatres. It is, I believe, possible to render them *fire proof*; and if so, every mean should be taken to attain this desirable end. With respect to vocal exertions, their spread or reverberation depend, in a great degree, upon the fullness or vacuity of the house; and certainly to secure the safety of the audience is the best, indeed the only method to secure a constant and liberal attendance.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

M.

ORIENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

No. V.

EDRIS *and* SATARA.

"THE former state of being is unknown to mortals; their middle state is evident; but their future destiny is not to be discovered: a man whose devotions have been broken off by death, having enjoyed for an immensity of years the rewards of his virtues, is, at length, born again in some respectable family."

This was a part of the exclamation which aspirated from the lips of BHOOR, the *yogee* or *devotee*, who obtained his first appellation of Bhoor from his frequent and devout prostrations before the throne of mercy: he was also designated by another, and was, from his good-will towards mankind, called BHOOR-LOGUE; a name which at once embraced the earth, and all those that inhabit it.

The former state of being, he was about to repeat, is unknown—when his daughter SATARA, whose ears had already caught the words of her father, appeared before him, just as he had arisen, and said, "Oh, my venerable parent! I have previously heard your exclamation, and, feeling the force, am convinced of the truth of those sentiments it includes: but is it absolutely

necessary at all times to busy the human mind in speculations so abstruse?"

"It certainly is not, my daughter," he replied, "without a proper use was made of them, and our ignorance of the past and of the future contemplated with the profoundest awe and reverence, in order to strengthen our minds to our meridian tasks, and so enable us to devote the middle state, which is our present state of being, that it may appear a series of gratitude to Brahma for having called us to its enjoyment, and at the same time leave us under no apprehensions as to the manner in which his omnipotent power will in future dispose of us."

"There are," said Satara, "fourteen spheres of reward and punishment, of which this earth is one."

"There are, my daughter," returned the sire.

"And yet, oh father!" she replied, "at a certain time of life, the blessings which our view of this mundane sphere developes are so great, that I scarcely, had it not been for your instructions, should have had the power to have conceived happiness beyond them."

Just at this instant, as Satara, arrayed in drapery of the purest white, stood before a hedge-row of myrtle, which displayed an appropriate back ground to the most beautiful figure that was ever animated by the breath of nature, a solar ray struck upon the spot, and seemed to surround her lovely form with a transitory glory. The ray had vanished; but as the dazzling brilliancy receded from before her eyes, she discovered, on his knees, Edris, a young Arabian prince, skilled in all the sciences that can adorn or soften life, who had, from his own country, travelled to the banks of the Ganges, still to improve his virtue and his knowledge, and who, in the house of the sage Bhoor-Logue, her father (who had consented to be for a short period his instructor), had become equally enamoured of her beauty and of her virtue.

"This," said the sire, as he raised the prince, "is, I presume, O daughter! according to your system, one of your spheres of reward: but if you have not already deserved the happiness which now courts your acceptance, it will most probably become your punishment."

"My love become the punishment of the beautiful Satara!" exclaimed the prince; "impossible!"

"I thought so at your age myself," said Bhoor-Logue; "yet it is not impossible but that Elmi, whose image, displayed in her daughter, now stands before us, may at this instant inhabit the sphere of *Tuppeth*, as a reward for the mortification which she so frequently suffered while on earth, in consequence of her own sensibility. Could human life, as its events operate upon the sexes, be, on the one side, divested of extraordinary ardour in its pursuits, and on the other of extraordinary fear, in its estimation of a particular object, we should observe, while the current of happiness was more regular, that the stream of existence would flow with greater placidity."

"It would," replied Satara; "but then, O my father! the passions in consequence of whose exertion or repression we render ourselves worthy of elevation into a higher sphere, would be useless; and still more useless would be speculations upon sensations the effects of which we did not feel, and the emotions arising from which it would be impossible for us to comprehend; virtue and vice would in the human bosom be equally dormant."

"Therefore," said the sage, "we should endeavour to acquire that mental strength and placidity to which I allude: we know not what has already past, we are equally ignorant of what will happen in future: but if we, while in this middle state, attain in early life to the government of the passions, we shall certainly be better adapted to any form in which we may in future be destined to appear. A warrior or a lion should have as much self-command as a philosopher or a lamb."

"To talk of commanding the passions," said the prince, "on the very morning that you have given your consent to my marriage with the lovely Satara, is to elevate me to the Suttee, the highest sphere, and preclude me from its felicity. We, as you have observed, are ignorant of our former, and have not discovered the particular state of our future being: but of this we have the most ardent hope, that if we live so as to deserve the favour of Brahma, whose precepts and whose power you have taught me to venerate and to adore, we shall not only meet with and enjoy the conversation of all those whom we have loved and valued upon earth, but see our own mortal existence renewed in that of our offspring, whose virtues we shall con-

template with pleasure, and whom we shall embrace with rapture when their time of probation is past, and they come to receive those rewards, which will, we hope, be extended to themselves, to their children, and to all their posterity, till TIME is melted into ETERNITY."

ANECDOTES *relative to the* CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, *&c. of the* PEOPLE *of* BRITAIN.

From the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, 1066, *to the Death of King John,* 1216.

(*Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.*)

(*Continued from page 112.*)

———" To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

DOOMSDAY BOOK.

THIS was an undertaking that, notwithstanding all the other acts of William's reign, does honour to his memory—it was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their properties, tenures, value, &c. &c. the quantity of pasture, wood, and arable land which they contained, and, in some counties, the number of tenants, cottages, and slaves of all denominations who lived upon them. He appointed commissioners for this purpose, who entered every particular in their registers by the verdict of jurors, and after a labour of six years brought him an exact account of all the landed property in the kingdom.

It appears from this book, that the boroughs at the time of the Conquest were little better than country villages, and that the inhabitants lived in entire dependance on the king or great lords, and were of a station little better than servile—they were neither incorporated, nor formed any kind of community, being really nothing but a number of low dependent tradesmen, living without any particular civil tie in neighbourhood together, and were incapable of being represented in the states of the kingdom.*

William likewise found something in the English laws worth preserving; as we are told by Ingulphus, a writer of credit, and a favourite of the Conqueror, "that he brought with him (A.D. 1081) from London to his monastery certain laws of the most righteous King Edward, which my illustrious Lord King William had promulgated as authentic and perpetual, and to be inviolably observed throughout the whole kingdom of England under the severest penalties."

These are mostly of a penal nature, are about fifty in number, and are published by the learned Mr. Selden, in his notes on Eadmerus—the original of which are still preserved at Croiland, in Lincolnshire.

William did every thing in his power to introduce the Norman language into England instead of the English; and for this purpose, he not only caused the laws of the kingdom, which had been anciently written in Saxon, and afterwards published in Latin by Edward the Confessor, to be translated into Norman, but instituted public schools to give that language a more universal effect. But notwithstanding all these arts of the prince, and the industry of his ministers, they were frustrated by the over-balance of numbers of the natives in proportion to the strangers, and assisted by a general aversion in the people to change their language, which they thought would be succeeded by a general sweep of their laws and liberties. So that in this very reign, instead of the English speaking Norman, the Normans began generally, by force of intermarriages, ordinary commerce, and conversation, to use the English tongue, which has ever since continued, and composed the main body of our language, though changed, like others, by mixture of many new words and phrases, not only introduced by this great revolution, but by the uses and accidents of each succeeding age.†

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* This book was composed after two old examples of the same kind in the times of Ethelbert and Alfred, and was laid up as sacred in the church of Winchester; and for that reason, as graver authors say, was called *Liber Domus Dei*, and by abbreviation *Doomsday Book.—Sir William Temple.*

This monument of antiquity is still preserved in the Exchequer; and, from some extracts which have been published, seems to illustrate, in many particulars, the ancient state of England.

† Sir William Temple's Introduction to the History of England.

William Rufus proceeded on his father's plan, and in some points extended it, particularly with regard to the forest laws; which he paid dearly for in the end, by losing his life by accident in the chase. On his first accession to the throne, his elder brother Robert being alive, he paid a little more attention to the English than his father; and when Robert made head against him, he called them "his *dear English*," and promised them an abatement of their taxes, good laws, &c. But no sooner was the storm blown over, than he violated those promises, and became, where he durst, a tyrant and oppressor. His occasional need of the English forces and councils, however, shewed the people their own importance, and roused them from that neglected state they were in under the late reign.

His brother Henry I. on coming to the throne, found it expedient to ingratiate himself with the people, by restoring (as our monkish historians tell us) the laws of King Edward the Confessor. He also abolished the *curfew*; for though it is mentioned in our laws a full century afterwards, yet it is spoken of rather as a *known time of night* than as a still subsisting custom.* There is extant a code of laws in his name, consisting partly of those of the Confessor, but with great additions and alterations of his own, and chiefly calculated for the regulation of the county courts. It contains some directions as to crimes and punishments, and a few things relative to estates, particularly as to the descent of lands; which being by the Saxon laws equal to all the sons, by the Norman to the eldest only, King Henry here moderated the difference, directing the eldest son to have only the principal estate, *primum patris feudum*; the rest of his estates, if he had any others, being equally divided among them all.

On the other hand, he gave up to the clergy the free election of bishops and mitred abbots; reserving, however, those ensigns of patronage, *congé d'elire*, custody of the temporalities when vacant, and homage upon their restitution. He lastly united again, for a time, the civil and ecclesiastical courts; the rest remained as in his father's time: from whence we may justly pe... how far short this was of a thoro... restitution either of King Edward's o... the Saxon laws."*

The usurper Stephen, as the manner of usurpers is, promised much at his accession, especially with regard to redressing the grievances of the forest laws, but performed no great matter, either in that or in any other point. It is from this reign, however, that we are to date the introduction of the Roman civil and canon laws into this realm, commonly called "the *Pandects of Justinian*," which were brought into England from Rome by some of Archbishop Theobald's attendants; and Roger Vicarius of Bec, read lectures upon them to very crowded audiences both of the clergy and laity.† Great opposition was made to those laws in the beginning; and King Stephen, out of hatred to the archbishop (as Mr. Selden supposes), joined in this opposition, by publishing an edict imposing silence on Vicarius, and prohibiting any one to read the books of the civil law. But this edict did not put a stop to the study of it, which constantly increased, and continues to this day.

It is remarkable, that this discovery of the Roman law carried an utility both to public and private interest at a time when the more exalted and speculative sciences carried no charms with them; and this last branch of ancient literature, which remained uncorrupted, was happily the first transmitted to the modern world. For it is remarkable, that in the decline of Roman learning, when the philosophers were infected with superstition and bigotry, and the poets and historians with barbarisms, the lawyers, who in other countries are seldom models of science or politeness, were yet able, by the constant study and close imitation of their predecessors, to maintain the same good sense and the same purity in their language and expression.

What bestowed an additional merit on the civil law, was the extreme ignorance and imperfection of that jurisprudence which preceded it among all the Eu-

* Yet the curfew continued to "toll the knell of parting day" in many of our provincial towns, Southampton for instance, till within these fifty years.

* In the fifteenth year of his reign he called together the three estates of the land at Salisbury, which had from his time the name of Parliament, according to the manner of Normandy.

† These laws were found at Almasi, in Italy, about the year 1130.

nations. What absurdities pre-ed at that time in the administration justice may be conceived from the authentic monuments which remain of the ancient Saxon laws; where stated prices were fixed for men's lives and members; where private revenge was authorized for all injuries; where the use of the ordeal, corsnet, and afterwards the duel, was the received method of proof; where the judges were rustic freeholders, assembled on a sudden, and deciding a cause from one debate or altercation of the parties. Such laws, however our ancestors may pique themselves on their superiority above the rest of Europe at that time, shew that society was very little advanced beyond the rude state of nature.

Much was done during the reign of Henry II. to methodize the laws, and reduce them to a regular order; as appears from that excellent treatise of Glanville,* which though some of it be now antiquated and altered, yet when compared with the code of Henry I. it carries a manifest superiority. In this reign there are four things which merit the attention of a legal antiquarian.

First, The constitutions of the parliament of Clarendon, A.D. 1164 (which we have before noticed in the life of Henry), whereby the king checked the power of the people and his clergy, and greatly narrowed the total exemption they claimed from the secular jurisdiction.

Second, The institution of the office of justice in eyre, *in itinere*; the king having divided the kingdom into six circuits (very little different from the present), and commissioned those new created judges to administer justice, and try writs of assize in the several counties. Before this, all causes were terminated in the county courts, according to the Saxon custom, or before the king's justiciaries *in aula regis*, in pursuance of the Norman regulations; the latter of which tribunals travelling about with the king's person, occasioned intolerable expence and delay to the suitors; and the former, however proper for little debts and minute actions (where even injustice is better than procrastination), were now become liable to too much ignorance of the law, and too much partiality in respect to facts, to determine matters of considerable moment.

Third, The introduction and establishment of the grand assize, or trial by a special kind of jury in a writ of right, at the option of the tenant or defendant, instead of the barbarous and Norman trial by battle.

Fourth, The establishment of escuage, or pecuniary compensation for personal military service; which, in process of time, was the parent of the ancient subsidies granted to the crown by parliament, and the land tax of later times.*

Richard I. a brave and magnanimous prince, was a sportsman as well as a soldier, and therefore enforced the forest laws with some rigour; which occasioned many discontents among his people. He, however, composed a body of naval laws at the isle of Oleron, which are still extant, and of high authority. But with regard to civil proceedings, we find nothing remarkable in this reign, except a few regulations respecting the Jews and the justices in eyre; the king's thoughts being chiefly taken up by the knight-errantry of a croisade against the Saracens in the holy land.†

Though John rendered himself odious by his vices, contemptible by his follies,

* Though Ranulph de Glanville, chief justice of England during the reign of Henry II. is justly celebrated for being the greatest lawyer of his time, and to whom the profession is to this hour much indebted, the following anecdote, related of him by Hoveden, the historian, shews him to be a man subject both to corruption and the sanguinary passions of those times:—"One Gilbert Plumpton being accused of a rape before him, he adjudged him to be hanged on a gibbet; but whilst he was in the hands of the executioner, the people ran out in crowds, saying, 'he should not suffer, for he was an innocent man.' Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, a religious man and fearing God, likewise forbad the execution under pain of excommunication. The king, hearing this, commanded a stay to be made till further order; when it appeared, that Glanville was desirous of putting this man to death, because he had married the daughter of Roger Gulwast, an inheritrix, whom he would have married to Reiner, his sheriff of Yorkshire.—This Glanville is the author of that famous tract on the laws and customs of England: the above anecdote is a foul stain on his memory, and on the times that could let him go unpunished." —*Sam. Danyel's Hist. of England.*

* Blackstone and his authorities.

† Ibid.

and impotent by his losses, it was, in a great degree, by the accumulation of this wretched character that the people of England obtained that great palladium of English liberty, *Magna Charta*; which, though it granted certain privileges to the church and clergy, which trenched on the twelfth constitution of Clarendon, and was the cause of much wrangle and confusion between the popes and subsequent kings of England, was not only the great foundation of the charters granted by his son Henry III. and grandson Edward I. but has been the germ which gave rise to all the several acts of parliament which the changes of time and circumstances rendered necessary for the further protection of the liberties of the people.

Common Law.

The common law, though not taught in the schools as a science, was studied with great diligence as a profession; and many persons, by their skill in it, acquired both fame and fortune, and obtained the highest offices of the state. The greatest number of these professional men were clergymen; though some of the laity, particularly *Aubrey de Vere*, who flourished in the reign of King Stephen, and *Randulph de Glanville*, who was chief justice to Henry II. and Richard I. are much celebrated for their knowledge of the common law.

Penal Laws, &c.

Hanging is a punishment (says Sir William Dugdale) as ancient as King Ina. William the Conqueror, however, did not adopt this punishment in his code of penal laws; though he made use of more severe punishments—such as cutting off the hands and feet, putting out the eyes, emasculation, &c. and it was no uncommon sight to behold a number of these mutilated objects in the street in the open day; which no doubt operated as a terror and disgust to the public. Beheading criminals of rank, Dugdale thinks, was first introduced in the eighth year of this reign.

Hanging was first introduced as a punishment for theft and robbery under Henry I. To kill a stag was likewise as criminal as to murder a man; and he caused all the dogs to be mutilated which were kept on the borders of his forests; nay, he sometimes deprived his subjects from hunting on their own lands, or even cutting down their own woods. In other respects he executed justice, and that with rigour; the best maxim which a prince in that age could follow. False coining, which was then a very common crime, and which had extremely debased the money, was punished severely by Henry—near fifty criminals of this kind were at one time hanged or mutilated; and though those punishments seem to have been exercised in somewhat an arbitrary manner, they were grateful to the people, more attentive to present advantages than jealous of general laws.

There is a code which passes under the name of Henry I. but the best antiquarians have agreed to doubt its being genuine, which is, however, a very ancient compilation, and may be useful to instruct us in the manners and customs of those times. It appears from it, that a great distinction was then made between the English and Normans, much to the advantage of the latter. The deadly feuds and the liberty of private revenge, which had been avowed by the Saxon laws, were still continued, and were not yet wholly illegal.*

Henry, on his accession, granted a charter to London, which seems to have been the first step towards rendering that city a corporation. By this charter they were empowered to hold the farm of Middlesex at three hundred pounds a-year, to elect their own sheriff and justiciary, and to hold pleas of the crown. They were likewise free from scot, Danegelt, trials by combat, and lodging the king's retinue. These, with a confirmation of the privileges of the court of hustings, wardmotes, and common halls, and the liberty of hunting in Middlesex and Surrey, are the chief articles of this charter.†

A.D. 1189, Henry Fitzalwin was the first lord mayor of London, and continued so for twenty-four years successively.

A.D. 1208, in the reign of King John, by letters patent, he granted the citizens of London to choose a mayor annually, who was often the same during life. On the same day that he granted the charter, the title of bailiffs of London were changed into sheriffs; and Peter Duke and Thomas Neale were the first who bore that office.

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* Hume and his authorities.

† Lombardi Archaionomia Ex Edn. Twisden Wilkins, p. 235.

Henry II. enacted severe penalties against robbery, murder, false coining, burning houses; and ordained, that these crimes should be punished by the amputation of the right hand and right foot—these punishments were probably esteemed more severe than death. The pecuniary commutation for crimes, which has a false appearance of lenity, had been gradually disused, and seems to have been entirely abolished by the rigour of those statutes. The superstitious trial by water-ordeal, though condemned by the church, still subsisted; but Henry ordained, that any man accused of murder, or any heinous felony, by the oaths of the legal knights of the county, should, even though acquitted by the ordeal, be obliged to abjure the realm.

Though the king was sensible of the great absurdities of trial by *duel* or *battle*, he saw that all advances towards reason and good sense should be slow and gradual; he therefore did not venture to abolish it entirely, but admitted either of the parties to challenge a trial by an assize, or jury, of twelve freeholders. This method of trial seems to have been very ancient in England, and was fixed by the laws of King Alfred; but the barbarous and violent genius of the age had of late given more credit to the trial by battle, which had become the general method of deciding all important controversies. It was never abolished by law in England; and there is an instance of it so late as the reign of Elizabeth.

That there might be fewer obstacles to the execution of justice, the king was vigilant in demolishing all the new-erected castles of the nobility in England, as well as in his foreign dominions. But lest the kingdom should be exposed by this demolition of its strong places, the king fixed an assize of arms, by which all his subjects were obliged to put themselves in a situation proper for defending themselves and the realm. Every man possessed of a knight's fee was ordained to have for each fee a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance. Every free layman possessed of goods to the value of sixteen marks was to be armed in like manner. Every man possessed of ten marks was obliged to have an iron gorget, a cap of iron, and a lance. It appears that *archery*, for which the English were afterwards so renowned, had not, at this period, become very common among them. The spear was the chief weapon used in battle.

Richard I. though a magnanimous prince, and generally beloved by his subjects for this quality, renewed the severe laws against all transgressors in his forests, which he punished by castration and putting out the eyes, as in the reign of his great grandfather. He established by law one weight and measure throughout his kingdom:* an useful institution, which the mercenary disposition and necessities of his successor engaged him to dispense with for money.

Justice was so much corrupted under King John, that even the barons of the Exchequer were not ashamed to insert on their records, "that the county of Norfolk paid a sum that they might be fairly dealt with;" as likewise the borough of Yarmouth; with many more instances which may be seen in Maddox's History of the Exchequer, p. 295.

We cannot close this catalogue of penal laws, without relating a very curious anecdote related by Whitaker, in his History of Manchester; which is—that two dogs suffered death for assaulting one of the lions in the Tower, on the principle of its being treason against royalty.

(To be continued.)

CURSORY SKETCHES *of the* BRITISH STAGE, *from its* COMMENCEMENT *to the* CLOSE *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(From the Commencement of the British Stage to the Age of Shakspeare.)

(Continued from page 118.)

"The manners of an age are much elucidated by its public amusements—No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."—JOHNSON.

Of the Places of Representation, Actors, &c. &c. &c.

THE places where plays were generally represented at this period it is difficult to ascertain with much precision. Sometimes they were performed at the universities, by the scholars and graduates there, where the queen often visited; sometimes at St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal, by the children of both places; sometimes at court; sometimes at the three more stationary playhouses,

* Hovedon, p. 745.

the Theatre, *Fortune*, and *the Curtain*. "Many of our ancient dramatic pieces were likewise performed *in the yards of carriers' inns*, in which, at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the comedians who first united themselves in companies erected an occasional stage.

The form of those temporary playhouses seems to be preserved in our modern theatres. The galleries are in both ranged over each other on three parts of the building: the small rooms under the lowest of those galleries answer to our present boxes; and it is observable, that these, even in theatres which were built in a subsequent period expressly for dramatic exhibitions, still retained their old name, and are frequently called "*rooms*" by our ancient writers. The yard bears a sufficient resemblance to the pit as at present in use. We may suppose the stage to have been raised in this area on the fourth side, with its back to the gateway of the inn, at which the money for admission was taken: thus, in fine weather, a play-house not incommodious might have been formed.

The price of admission to the pit, as may be collected from several of the old prologues and epilogues of those times, was *six pence*: and in some meaner theatres there were places for *two pence*, in others for *one penny*; though the price of admission into the best rooms was, I believe, *one shilling*.

As to the ornaments of the stage at this period, they were very miserable. They seem to have had no scenes to represent either countries or local situations—the actor was always obliged to tell you *where he was*, and the audience were to take his *ipse dixit*, whether he said he was upon a throne, in a cottage, a garden, or in a shipwreck—countries were in the same condition of *unity*—whilst the stage, instead of being ornamented with carpetting, &c. was strewed over with *rushes*, which, on particular nights, was crowded with spectators, sitting there on chairs and on stools, to the great interruption of the actors, not only in the delivery of their speeches, but in their passing and repassing.

Of the Actors,

We have nothing of a regular account of actors previous to this period—they were then rather a *volunteer* than a *regular corps*: sometimes plays being performed by the students and masters of colleges, sometimes by the children of St. Paul's and those of the revels, occasionally interspersed with some persons of fashion, who mingled in those entertainments for recreation sake, and others who made it more their profession.

One of the earliest professed actors we have upon record is *Richard Tarleton*, who is too celebrated a character both for acting and drollery not to be drawn at full length in this place. This man, though born in the lowest line of life, was one of those whom Fortune, in the caprice of her endowments, thought proper to gift with great natural talents. He was born at Condover, in the county of Salop, and was found by a servant of the Earl of Leicester keeping his father's swine, "who being pleased," says Fuller, "with his happy—*unhappy* answers, brought him to London, and took him under his patronage."

He became at length an actor at the Bull in Bishopsgate street, and performed the judge's character in the play of King Henry V. prior to that written by Shakspeare.* And Stow says, that when the queen, at the suit of Sir Francis Walsingham (1583), constituted a dozen players at Barn Elms, allowing them wages and liveries as grooms of the chamber, Richard Tarleton was one.

Of his character as a player we have the following testimonies:—Sir Richard Baker says, "that for the clown's part he never had his equal, nor ever will;" and Ben Jonson, who libels the fraternity in general, mentions him with some respect for supporting the character of the stage-keeper in the induction to *Bartholomew-fair*. He was likewise said to be famous for his extempore wit, as well as for a power of voice and countenance, "that the self-same words spoken by another would hardly move a *merry* man to smile, which uttered by him would move a *sad* soul to laughter."

Heywood says, "he was gracious in his time with the queen, and in the people's great applause;" and Fuller asserts, "that when Queen Elizabeth was *serious* (I dare not say *sullen*), and out of good humour, he could *undumpish* her at his pleasure. Her highest favourites would in some cases go to Tarleton before they would go to the queen; and he was their usher to prepare their advantageous access to

* Shakspeare, however, much improved upon this play, by not only giving it the glow of his own genius, but by adding the characters of *Fluellin*, *Pistol*, *the Hostess*, *&c.*

her. In a word, he told the queen more of her faults than most of her chaplains, and cured her melancholy better than all her physicians."

The following are some of the stories reported of him, which will at once shew the whim and profligacy of his character. He for some time kept an ordinary in Paternoster-row, and then the sign of the *Tabor*, a tavern in Gracechurch-street, where he was chosen scavenger, but often complained of by the ward for neglect: he laid the blame on the raker, and the raker on his horse, who being blooded and drenched the preceding day could not be worked.—"Oh then," says Tarleton, "the horse must suffer." So he sent him to the Compter; and when the raker had done his work, sent him there to pay the prison fees, and redeem his horse.

Another story is told of him, that having run up a large score at an ale-house in Sandwich, he made his boy accuse him as a *seminary priest* (a character at that time very obnoxious to government). The officers hearing this, came, and seized him on his knees, crossing himself most devoutly: upon which they instantly paid his reckoning, as well as the charges of his journey up to London. When he arrived in London, they brought him before the recorder Fleetwood, who knew him well; he laughed at the frolic, and not only acquitted him of the crime, but entertained him very courteously the whole of the day.*

Tarleton was married to a wife named *Kate*, who is said to have cornuted him; and that a waterman having once landed him coming in from Greenwich, that spot is called "Cuckold's Point" to this day; though tradition has given to the appellation of this point a much more ancient as well as much more elevated origin.†

Another time, being in a great storm, sailing from Southampton, and the captain ordering all the passengers to throw their heaviest baggage overboard, Tarleton, seizing his *Kate* in his arms, offered to throw her overboard, as his heaviest and most oppressive baggage, and would actually have accomplished it if the rest of the passengers had not prevented him.

He produced one dramatic performance, called "The Seven Deadly Sins," which is now lost; but the plan of it having been discovered by the late George Steevens, Esq. it is said to be now in the possession of Mr. Malone.

In Gabriel Hervey's "Foure Letters and certaine Sonnetts, especially touching Robert Green and other Parties by him abused," mention is made of a work written by Thomas Nashe, "right formally conveyed according to the style and tenour of Tarleton's president, his famous play of 'The Seven Deadly Sins;' which most deadly, but most lively play, I might have seen in London, and was very genteely invited thereto at Oxford by Tarleton himself; of whom I merrily demanding, which of the seven was his own deadly sin? he bluntly answered after his manner, 'By G—, the sin of other gentlemen, lechery?'—'Oh, but,' says I, 'that is not your part upon the stage; you are to blame that dissemble with the world, and have one part for your friend's pleasure, and another for your own.'—'I am somewhat of Doctor Perne's religion,' quoth he; and abruptly took his leave.

In short, Tarleton was so celebrated in his time, that his portrait was hung out as a sign for ale-houses; and Bishop Hall, in his Satires, has this line,

"To sit with Tarleton on an ale-post'ssigne."

Oldys, in his MS. notes, says, "there is an ale-house sign of a tabor-and-pipe man, with the name of Tarleton under it, in the borough of Southwark, and it was taken from the print before the old 4to book of 'Tarleton's Jests;' and Lord Oxford had a portrait of him with his tabor and pipe, which was probably taken from the pamphlet called "Tarleton's Jests," 4to. 1611; in the title-page of which there is a wooden plate of Tarleton, at full length, in his clown's dress, playing on his pipe with one hand, and beating his drum with the other. This print is so well cut, that the flatness appears in his nose which he got by parting some dogs and bears; yet it did not affect him, as he jocularly used to say, "he could smell out an honest man from a knave for all that."

We shall close this account of Tarleton

* Somewhat of a similar story is told of *Rabelais* under the difficulties of discharging his reckoning, by wrapping up pieces of paper with brickdust inclosed in them, ticketted, "Poison for the king," "Poison for the queen," &c. &c.

† The celebration of Horn Fair (18th October), the festival of St. Luke, seems to have given to this tradition a more substantial form than such kinds of reports generally obtain.

with two other anecdotes; one relative to him, and the other to his adopted son, Robert Armin.

"In the play of Henry V. Tarleton not only acted the clown, but once, on the absence of a performer, played the judge's part likewise. Prince Henry was acted by one Knell, another droll comedian of those times, who, when the blow was to be given to the chief justice, struck Tarleton such a swinging slap on the ear, as almost felled him to the ground, and, of course, set the house in a roar of merriment. When Tarleton the judge went off, in comes Tarleton the clown; and, according to the liberty with which the players of those days were indulged, he very simply asked the occasion of all that laughter, as if he was a perfect stranger to it.— 'Oh,' says another player, 'hadst thou been here then, thou wouldst have seen Prince Henry hit the judge a terrible box on the ear.'—'What, strike a judge,' says Tarleton?—'Nothing less,' said the other.'—'Then, indeed, it must be very terrible to the judge, since the very report so terrifies me, that methinks the blow remains so fresh still on my cheek, that it burns again.'—This raised a louder laugh in the house than the first."

Robert Armin.

Mr. Oldys, in his MS. notes on Langbaine, says, "That Armin was an apprentice to a goldsmith in Lombard-street, and that the means of his becoming a player is recorded in Tarleton's Jests, printed 1611; when it appears, that this apprentice going often to a tavern in Gracechurch-street to dun the keeper thereof, who was a debtor to his master, Tarleton, who, from being the master of the house, was now only a lodger, saw some verses written by Armin on a wainscot, and liked them so well, that he wrote others under them, prophesying, "that as he *was*, so should Armin be; and therefore calls him his adopted son to wear the clown's dress after him." And so it fell out; for the boy was so pleased with what Tarleton had written of him, so respected his person, so frequented his plays, and so learned his humour and manners, that, from his private practice, he in time became a public player, and was in great repute for the same at the Globe, Black-friars, all the former part of King James's reign.

He was, besides, the author of a comedy, called "The Two Maids of More Clack," 1609; a book likewise called "A Nest of Ninnies simply of themselves—with Compounds," published in 1608, with his name; and at Stationers'-hall was entered, the same year, a book called "Phantasme, the Italian Tailor, and his Boy, made by Mr. Armin, servant to his majesty."

He was living in 1611, some verses having been addressed to him in that year, by John Davies, of Hereford; from which he appears to have occasionally performed the part of the fool, or clown, in several of Shakspeare's plays.

Tarleton's comic round at last was terminated about the year 1589, as much depressed in mind as in fortune. His wit and humour, we are told, dwindled into mere scurrility; and, as he grew debilitated with excesses, he became sour and sarcastic—none escaped his petulance, not even his great patrons, *Leicester* and *Raleigh;* till being discarded by the court, and becoming every day more contemptible, he concluded a miserable life without friends, or even the regret of that public whom he delighted by his performances for so many years.

The above specimen which we have given of Tarleton's celebrity as an actor, will prove that the public profession was not only known at this time, but in some respect established; for though, by comparison, we cannot rate his merits by the actors of the present day, the testimony of the different critics who have spoken so decidedly in his favour prove that he was then one of the first in the comic line of performance.

Green, Nash, and Peele, were likewise actors as well as dramatic authors: but though we have given some account of their talents in the latter department, we have no testimonials of their acting.

Scoggan appears to be an actor of more notoriety; for though he fell short of the humour of Tarleton, he had a peculiarity of manner that gave him favour with his audience, and some pre-eminence amongst his fellows. We are told, "that he had the art of attacking every man's darling foible, and appeared to be his master in his own art; by which means, though always needy, he always got praise, confidence, and a good bellyful. If Tarleton laughed at

his want of wit, he laughed at Tarleton for being a cuckold. If Green reproached him with his poverty, he took his revenge by helping Green off with his money. If Nash provoked him by his satire, he warded off the shaft by callous indifference; and if Peele made him useful by assisting him in the city pageants, he not only feasted at his expense, but snacked the fees, and often pawned the ornaments."

"Thus Scoggan's acting was more serviceable to him off than on the stage, where his abilities are said to have been but *mediocre*. With the assistance, however, of thus playing upon his companions, and now and then on their common patron, the Earl of Northumberland, Scoggan took care, though he got into all their scrapes, to keep himself clear of their consequences."

Preston, who was a dramatic writer, was likewise an actor of some celebrity: so was Skelton, and many of the company who performed under the direction of Edwards. Edwards was not only a writer and actor himself, but likewise a celebrated instructor of actors, and kept an academy for that purpose. In the play of *Palamon and Arcyte*, which we have already mentioned, we have not only the queen's approbation of their performance, but that of the whole university before whom they performed; and that, independent of the play, "the Cry of the Hounds" was so well imitated, that the audience felt all the animation of a *real chase*; which proves, that *mimickry* too, at this period, was well understood, and in all probability a chief feather in the cap of acting.

We are now arrived at a point of time that it is necessary to make a pause, in order to review the progress of the stage which we have already described. We have seen what it was on its first budding in this country, consisting of *mummers* and *mimes*, running about the country, and amusing the populace with rude tricks and gesticulations, not very much unlike its origin in Greece—*the cart of Thespis.* From thence we have seen it taken up by the priests, in the representation of *mysteries*, partly as an object of religion, and partly to extend their power and dominion. As the light of reason expanded, the mysteries gave way to the *moralities*; when *allegory* and *mythology* in some respect disappeared, and the *duties of life* became more recommended.

After this long night of darkness, a dawn of light at last appeared, which, though far from shewing the true lights of comedy and tragedy, yet shewed by the attempt what might be done, particularly in the fable and general construction of the piece—but even at this point of improvement, what a lamentable state the stage was in, both in regard to instructive tragedies and comedies!—the best of the former consisting of *tiresome declamation*, and of the latter *low humour* and *buffoonery*—and all this incurred no disgrace on the authors of the time, but rather reputation, as we may learn from a grave doctor in divinity, Dr. Still (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells), writing such a comedy as *Gammer Gurton's Needle*; a comedy not only listened to with delight by the audience, but receiving the full approbation of the court of Elizabeth.

In respect to the state of learning, though we had some great luminaries, such as Lord Bacon, Hooker, and others, the general mind did not receive from literature, which was then on its revival, that solid judgment and taste which in process of time it acquired, so as have since distinguished Englishmen, independent of arts and sciences, as the first philosophers in Europe. Learning on its revival in this island was attired in the same unnatural garb which it wore at the time of its decay among the Greeks and Romans; and what may be regarded as a misfortune, the English writers were possessed of great *genius* before they were endued with any degree of *taste*, and by that means gave a kind of sanction to those forced turns and sentiments which they so much affected. Their distorted conceptions are still attended with such vigour of mind, that we admire the imagination which produced them, as much as we lament the want of judgment which gave them admittance.

This false glitter of learning infected the *poets* more than any other class of writers. We have already seen its contagion in the dramatic line; and that it extended itself through all the gradations of this art, is evident by reading the poets of Queen Elizabeth's time and the beginning of James I. To exemplify this, we shall take a short review of two of the most celebrated, *Sir Philip Sidney*, and *Spencer*; names that were not only the admiration of the court, but the theme of every panegyrist of the day.

But men must outlive their age to

acquire a just estimate of character. Who reads Sir Philip Sidney's famed romance of "Arcadia" at this day? or, at least, who reads it to the end with either much delight or improvement? Hear what a writer of acknowledged taste and research says of this work and its noble author.

"No man seems to me so astonishing an object of temporary admiration as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to him; the republic of Poland thought him, at least, worthy to be in the nomination for their crown; and all the muses of England wept his death.

"When we, at this distance of time, inquire what prodigious merits excited such admiration, what do we find? Great valour—but it was an age of heroes. In full of all other talents, we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, pastoral romance, which the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now wade through; and some absurd attempts to fetter English verse in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author understood little of the genius of his own language."

But notwithstanding this criticism of Lord Orford, we think there are some passages in this romance (particularly the following description of the two daughters of Basileus) that mark that *refinement of manners* which was so universally attributed to that gallant and distinguished nobleman.

"The elder," says he, "is named Pamela, by many men not deemed inferior to her sister; for my part, when I marked them both, methought there was at least (if at *least* such perfections may receive the word of *more*) more sweetness in Philoclea, but more majesty in Pamela. Methought love played in Philoclea's eyes, and threatened in Pamela's. Methought Philoclea's beauty only *persuaded*, but so persuaded as all hearts must yield; Pamela's beauty used violence, but such violence as no heart could resist. And it seems that such proportion is between their minds: Philoclea so bashful, as though her excellencies had stolen into her before she was aware—so humble that she will put all pride out of countenance; in sum, such proceeding as will stir hope, but teach good manners: Pamela of high thoughts, who avoids not pride with not knowing her excellencies, but by making that one of her excellencies to be void of pride."—*Sir P. Sidney's Arcadia.*

Spencer, as a poet, no doubt contains great beauties—a sweet, harmonious, easy elocution, and an imagination in *personifying the passions*, perhaps, that will never be equalled; yet does the perusal of his great work, "The Fairy Queen," become so tedious, that I believe no one ever finishes it from the mere pleasure it affords; it soon becomes a kind of task-reading; and it requires some effort and resolution to carry us on to the end of his long performance. The tediousness of continued allegory, and that too seldom striking or ingenious, has also contributed to render this performance peculiarly tiresome; not to mention the too great frequency of its descriptions, and the languor and construction of its stanzas.

The effect of this, no doubt, is usually ascribed to the *change of manners*; but have not manners equally changed since the days of *Shakspeare*, and more so since the days of *Homer?* and yet these poets still remain the favourites of every reader of taste and judgment. What creates this difference? Because SHAKSPEARE and HOMER copied true natural manners, which, however rough or uncultivated, will always form an agreeable and interesting picture: whilst the pencil of Spencer was employed in drawing the *affectations*, *conceits*, and *foppery of chivalry*, which appears proportionably ridiculous as soon as they lose the recommendation of fashion.

But the era was now fast approaching when all this was to be done away—when a great and powerful genius was to arise amidst this chaos of darkness and glimmer that until that period had pervaded the dramatic atmosphere—a genius who, by the singular force of his natural powers, struck out an original track—not by *reforming*, but by CREATING THE STAGE; by giving it that strength of character, boundless imagery, and sublimity of morals, which can never decay, whilst a ray of taste, judgment, language, or love of country, remains amongst us.

IT is a circumstance which will in future most strongly mark the character of this age, that the spirit of BENEVOLENCE has on every occasion displayed an activity commensurate to the expansion of indigence; and that, while,

on the one hand, the afflictions of general society have, in a very considerable degree, banished those few comforts that were formerly accessible to the poorer classes, there have, on the other, arisen men, whose philanthropic and enlightened minds have impelled them to pervade the dark recesses of poverty and disease; while they have, with equal zeal and industry, stimulated the emanations of sensibility to the relief of distress, arising, in the first instance, from want; and in the second, that still keener sensation, which has its source in sickness, and has diffused into a variety of branches, and assumed a variety of forms, hostile to the human system; and, perhaps, threatening to spread the ravages of contagion to a much wider circle than that within which it has hitherto been bounded.

To impede or to avert the evils arising from corporeal malady, many such establishments as are mentioned in the subsequent paper, have been formed, and have operated with a success which will there be seen; therefore, the observation of these has unquestionably given to the two benevolent proposers the idea of THE EXPERIMENTAL DISPENSARY therein included.

The medical skill of Dr. M. GARTHSHORE is well known: with the economical experience and the philanthropic desire to render his indefatigable exertions useful to mankind, which reigns in the mind of our friend Mr. COLQUHOUN, we have long been acquainted; there never was a time when his exertions had greater scope, or were likely to be attended with greater advantage to the poor. We are, therefore, happy to give the publicity it merits to the following address.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

REPORT *of Dr.* M. GARTHSHORE *and* PATRICK COLQUHOUN, *Esq. to the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, to whom it was submitted to consider the expediency and practicability of establishing an* EXPERIMENTAL DISPENSARY *in the Metropolis, comprising in its structure a Dietetic Regimen for debilitated Patients.*

BEFORE any accurate opinion can be formed of the utility, necessity, and practicability of adding a dietetic to the medicines generally administered to the poor at the different dispensaries in the metropolis, it may be useful to detail a number of prominent facts, which either bear directly or collaterally on this subject, and which are necessary to assist the mind in forming a correct judgment.

According to the Parliamentary returns of the year 1803, it appears, that the number of poor persons relieved in that year in the metropolis, comprehending all the parishes within the bills of mortality, besides Marylebone, St. Pancras, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, and Islington; including a population, according to the Parliamentary returns of 1801, amounting in the whole to 846,845 persons,	86,120 poor persons relieved.

Of these 86,120 poor persons relieved,

	14,746	were maintained in sixty workhouses, at the yearly expense of, per head each	£14	8	3½
Average of both classes £2 0 2¼ a year.	21,877	were relieved out of workhouses, at the expense of about	2	15	0
	33,187	were occasionally relieved, at the expense of ditto	1	5	0
	16,310	were relieved, not being parishioners, supposed vagrants,	0	2	0
Total.....	86,120				

The number of children under fourteen years of age, are nearly equal to the adults who have received relief. The workhouses (sixty in number) are generally full during the winter months, and the greatest number that can be accommodated does not exceed 17,000 men, women, and children.

The number of distressed objects who do not receive any parish relief, but who are supposed, in many instances, to require it as much as those who are relieved, may be estimated at about 20,000 men, women, and children.

It will be seen from the above abstracts, that the permanent out-door relief seldom averages above 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week, while the occasional relief is infinitely less, which is barely sufficient to pay the weekly rent of a miserable half-furnished lodging.

It will also be seen, that many thou-

sand cases may occur, where half-famished families cannot obtain an asylum in their parish workhouse for want of room. And that the proportion of those who are relieved at their own dwellings, is nearly *four* to *one*.

Hence it follows as a clear proposition, that there ever has been, and always must be, a very large proportion of the poor of the metropolis, who can derive no benefit from the maintenance afforded in the parish workhouse: and that the pittance allowed in money, can afford little for food, where a family is broke down by sickness, and their only property (the labour of their hands) no longer effectual or productive. Hence, in such cases, the pawnbroker assists in filling up the chasm until their little all is exhausted, and they are not only without food, but also deprived of their apparel, and bed clothes.

To relieve this numerous class, who are subject to so many casualties, reducing them to a state of extreme indigence, benevolent individuals have founded hospitals and dispensaries in different parts of the metropolis; but many of the hospitals are ill endowed; and from a deficiency of funds, they are not adequate to the relief of one-tenth part of the patients who would be glad to become inmates during sickness and disease.

The dispensaries are more numerous. It appears from an authentic return from thirteen of these establishments in different parts of the metropolis, that, in the course of the year 1808, medicines were dispensed to 28,154 patients, at the expense of about 1200 to 1500l. for drugs, and perhaps about 2000l. for house-rent, taxes, salaries, and other expenses—in the whole, between three and four thousand pounds a year.—These nearly comprehend all the dispensaries in the metropolis.

But it requires little investigation to convince the mind, that drugs alone will not restore an enfeebled body to health, where the cause of the disease originated in the want of nourishing diet. On the contrary, they are often pernicious, unless accompanied by a dietetic regimen, which is out of the reach of a considerable proportion of those distressed objects, who become patients to the different dispensaries. There, every medicine is to be found, *but that alone* which in many cases is to effect a cure. Their bodies are wasted, and must be restored by nourishing food. Their recovery depends on this; but it is not attainable—it is not to be found in their miserable dwellings; and the workhouse is shut against them—it is already full; and the hospitals are also inaccessible.

That this evil exists, in a great degree, in the metropolis, must be evident from the state of the poor, which has been already explained, and which rests on the solid foundation of Parliamentary documents.

That such also is the state of many patients who are relieved at dispensaries, every candid medical man who attends these dispensaries will admit. If the evil therefore exists, and if its magnitude is as great as the facts stated afford the strongest grounds to suppose, a question will arise among those who are benevolently employed in their laudable endeavours to better the condition of the poor in the metropolis—*In what way a remedy can be applied?* A remedy which shall restore *parents to their families, and children to their parents*, who must otherwise drop into the grave.

In suggesting new and untried objects, difficulties naturally occur to the mind, which often vanish on a patient investigation; and such it is earnestly hoped will be the case on the present occasion.

The dispensaries at present administer those medicines which are most generally applicable to that part of the community who are in easy circumstances. To adapt them to the poor, there ought to be superadded a certain moderate proportion of *spirits for cordials, strong porter, soups, and also flannel waistcoats and shifts and shirts*. These will avail more in many disorders arising from scanty food, than all the materia medica. Nor will the difficulty of preparing and dispensing these auxiliaries be so great, or the expense so formidable as may appear to those who have not minutely investigated the subject in detail. The *dietetic* is proposed to be dispensed as medicine, not as food. It will make a part of the physician's and surgeon's prescription, where, upon due inquiry, and according to the nature of the case, such auxiliary aid, together with the flannel garments, are found to be necessary to give effect to the drugs. Both are to be dispensed in small portions, and only to those who actually require such aid, *and cannot otherwise obtain it*. The soup to be prepared and taken in the kitchen of the dispensary, on the order of the medical attendant,

only in extreme cases. The dietetic is capable of being so systematized as to prevent not only the shadow of abuse, but also at no additional expense of servants; and the materials composing it and all the other auxiliaries will cost infinitely less than can be supposed at first view, as will appear from the following statement:

Estimate of the Expense of an Experimental Dispensary, with the Dietetic Auxiliary.

House-rent and taxes............		£100 0 0
Apothecaries' salary..............		80 0 0
Servants' wages, &c.		40 0 0
Coals and candles................		40 0 0
Drugs		70 0 0
Spirits for cordials		25 0 0
Malt liquor of the best quality ...		40 0 0
Meat, consisting of legs and shins, and clods and stickings, for soup......	£45 0 0	
Potatoes for potatoe soup, &c. vegetables, barley, &c. about............	15 0 0	
Flannel waistcoats and shirts and shifts	25 0 0	85 0 0
		£480 0 0

The usual expense of medicines is here reduced, because in many instances the *dietetic* will be substituted for drugs, which would otherwise be administered, producing at present little or no benefit to debilitated patients, whose disorders have been chiefly occasioned by deficient nourishment.

The soups to be of two kinds—beef-tea for debilitated patients, and a stronger broth mixed with vegetable substances, for those who are in a state of convalescence, and can bear a stronger diet. Not more than a pint of any of the two soups will probably be ordered by the physician or surgeon to any one patient, which must be taken in the common kitchen of the dispensary. The cost of a pint of either kind of soup cannot be estimated at more than *two-pence* (including the expense of fuel), and this to be given in lieu of a composition of medicine, which would probably cost double that sum. Two common boilers, such as are used in private families, will be sufficient to prepare the soups for each day's delivery; and admitting that twenty patients (although an opinion prevails that *ten* will be the utmost number) requiring soup, the whole quantity to be prepared on any one day, will not exceed four gallons, and the total expense will be 3s. 4d. Other patients may require strong porter—a pint of which (in a pint bottle) to be delivered to the patient on the prescription of the physician or surgeon; and supposing ten pints to be issued in one day, the expence will not exceed 2s. 6d. The patient to bring back the bottle to be again filled, or not, according to the prescription of the medical gentlemen. It has already been observed, that the common kitchen of the house will be amply sufficient for every purpose; and the design is capable of being so systematized as to prevent the possibility of abuse. The labour to the cookmaid will be next to nothing. The spirits will be made up in cordials, by the direction of the physicians, and administered to such patients as may require this species of assistance in order to promote their recovery. It will be delivered in the disguised state of a drug, to be taken at different times, under circumstances where no abuse can possibly take place, at the residence of the patients.

Supposing 4,000 pints of soup to be dispensed in a year, at 2d. a pint	£33 6 8
——— 3,000 pints of strong porter 3d. a pint	37 10 0
Total expenses....	70 16 8

Considering this limited dietetic in the light of new and more appropriate medicines, nothing in the general economy of the system can be supposed to experience any change. One prescription from the physician or surgeon goes to the apothecary, and another to the kitchen. Nothing is in the smallest degree disturbed, and the utmost regularity would prevail.

Under a self-evident presumption, that this dietetic is to save the lives of many individuals, who would otherwise sink under their complaints; and by thus giving effect to the power of the medicines, preserve many useful lives; it is scarcely possible for the human mind to devise any scheme where so much good is likely to be done at so small an expense. Nor is there any way in which the condition of the sick poor in the metropolis can be so much improved; since the success of an experimental dispensary, with a dietetic auxiliary, upon the plan now proposed (as to which there can be no doubt), would be the means of extending the same system to the other dispensaries in the metropolis;

and thereby contribute to the recovery of many hundred poor persons in the course of a year: to whom, for want of a small portion of nourishing food applied at a critical moment, medicines can be of little use in effecting a cure.

For these and other reasons which could be adduced, the reporters are decidedly of opinion, that an experimental dispensary, upon the plan now proposed, would prove an incalculable benefit to the poor, and that it highly merits the patronage and countenance, not only of this society, but of the public at large.

M. GARTHSHORE.
P. COLQUHOUN.

London, February 3, 1809.

At a meeting of the committee of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, held at Mr. Hatchard's, Piccadilly, on Friday the 3d of February, 1809,

The Lord Bishop of Durham in the Chair.

RESOLVED,

That this meeting do unanimously approve of the suggestions offered in this report, and will afford every countenance and assistance, in promoting the Experimental Dispensary with an auxiliary dietetic, upon the plan which has been proposed.

RESOLVED,

That the said report be forthwith printed, and generally circulated among the members of this society, in the expectation that their aid and countenance will be afforded in carrying the design into effect.

RESOLVED,

That one hundred copies of the said report be sent to each of the dispensaries in the metropolis.

RESOLVED,

That one hundred copies of this report be presented to Dr. Herdman, of Old Broad-street, London, who first suggested and elucidated the plan for improving dispensaries by a dietetic auxiliary, and the medical treatment of the diseased poor, in a printed letter addressed to the president, vice-presidents, and the other members of the committee of this society.

S. DUNELM,
President.

Second Cloth Coats.

"'Tis English; English, sirs, from top to toe."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Cock and Pie, 12th March, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

As I know that you are truly a friend to the trade and manufactures of your native country, I am sure it will afford you sincere gratification to be informed that MONOPOLY in *our branch* is like *to lose its way;* and that we shall *sit upon the skirts* of those who wished to *pocket* most unconscionable emoluments, substracted from the *thread* of our existence; you will be glad to learn that their harsh *measures* will be rendered useless, and that our enemies will in future be considered as the *fag-ends* of society. As I love to *cut my coat according to my cloth*, and have an aversion to put more *stitches* into a seam than are necessary, I will now *unroll* my *piece*, and inform you respecting a circumstance that it will give you more pleasure to read of than the perusal of your *tailor's bill.*

The circumstance to which I have alluded is briefly this, a monopoly of superfine cloth has, you know, for some time existed; it is now, through the influence of a ROYAL PERSONAGE, who has condescended to wear SECOND CLOTH, counteracted; numbers have followed his example; trade, under his influence, will revive; and we are all alive upon the occasion: the monopolists are completely *cut*; they will neither have a loop-hole or a *button-hole* to creep into; our families will rejoice; and they will descend to *a place* which bears the same appellation as the *dark recesses* under our *shop-boards*. I know, Mr. Editor, that you will, on this occasion, be as glad as I am, and therefore remain,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH SNIP.*

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* Though editors do not have new coats much oftener than poets, we can assure Mr. Snip that we have already followed the illustrious example to which he has alluded.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MARCH, 1809.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Caledonian Sketches; or, a Tour through Scotland in 1807: *to which is prefixed, an explanatory Address to the Public upon a recent Trial. By Sir John Carr.* 4to. with Plates. 1809.

BEFORE we enter upon an investigation of the merits of the work, it is but doing justice to the author to give a brief statement of his appeal to the public, respecting the action he brought against the publishers of a little volume with a caricature print, exposing his person to ridicule, attended with severe strictures on a work which he laid before the public in the year 1806, under the title of *The Stranger in Ireland; or, a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that Country.* The result of the trial before Lord Ellenborough, at Guildhall, was unfavourable to Sir John; he was *non-suited;* and upon this just ground: there was an error of judgment in attaching the legal interpretation of a libel to a caricature print, whilst the criticism on the work itself appeared to the noble judge, and the jury, to be justifiable, though severe, as the undoubted right of every critical inquirer into the merits and demerits of literary publications. Some persons, however, from this decision, conceived an unwarrantable prejudice against the author, as having made a fruitless attempt to infringe the liberty of the press: from this accusation he clears himself by a manly and candid explanation, which demonstrates that his intention, however mistaken, was to defend, not to subvert, the liberty of the press.

The Tour through Scotland, the subject of our present animadversions, candidly considered, with due attention to its title, will be found to contain much interesting and correct information, and a considerable portion of mental amusement; with some striking defects, which we hope the author will have it in his power to remove, by a call for a second edition, or by the publication of a revised cheaper edition, in octavo.

There is a wide difference between a general and complete history of a country, and sketches descriptive of the face of it, at the time of examining it; and investigating the existing laws, manners, and customs, of its inhabitants, together with the actual state of its commerce, arts, and manufactures, in our own time.

The line of conduct pursued by Sir John Carr in this compilation, has been to intermix with his original materials such elucidations and important additions, from the best authorities of the most esteemed ancient and modern Scottish historians, as enabled him to form a compact volume, highly gratifying to his readers, and calculated to be received into public libraries, as well as the private ones of persons of rank and fortune, with whom the price of a book is no object. For the commonalty we recommend a cheap edition; otherwise the author must not expect such an extensive circulation as historical works generally meet with.

The volume before us is divided into twenty-eight chapters; the contents of which are so multifarious, that a simple analysis alone would take up more space in our Miscellany than we can allow to any similar work. The scenes in the first and second chapters delineate our traveller's journey, by way of Cambridge, to the high northern road, by Stamford, in Lincolnshire: these we shall pass over, being irrelative to the main

subject, Caledonian Sketches; but a single passage introductory to his setting out, exhibits a specimen of unaffected piety and patriotism, does honour to the author's feelings, which will afford our readers sensible pleasure, and may be exemplary to future writers of travels, we cannot omit.

"I commenced my tour with emotions of gratitude to that beneficent and all-wise Ruler, who has hitherto preserved us from sharing in the humiliation of so many nations of the earth, and who enables us to wander, as business, pleasure, or the love of information, may impel, over a country which we may still proudly call our own, without being compelled to witness the devastations of war, or to contemplate the triumphant march of insatiable ambition. Seated in an island favoured by Heaven, and fortified by nature against the political storms that rage around us, we view their angry progress, as the astronomer in the calmness of night contemplates the erratic course of the flaming meteor, in safe and solemn meditation."

In chapter III. we find our author entering Scotland by the western passage, through the tract of country which before the Union was called the *Debateable* land, being subject by turns to England and Scotland, and frequently the theatre of many a sanguinary scene. After riding over about two miles of ground, in which oats are much cultivated (a characteristic feature of an approach to Scotland), he arrived at the frontier of Roxburghshire, which he describes to be, in this direction, distinguishable for picturesque beauty; whereas, the eastern entrance by Berwick, he was told, is as barren as this is prodigal of beauty; he, therefore, regrets that Dr. Johnson did not prefer it, as it might have removed many of his prejudices, and severe reflections on a whole country, which, at the time he visited it, had not experienced those improvements in architecture, commerce, and manufactures, which it now enjoys: and which are correctly detailed by Sir John in every part of the tour he made in a direction from the south to the north, occasionally making excursions to the east and westward, to visit capital towns and noblemen's seats.

The road to Jedburgh, a royal borough, and the county town, he describes as lying through meadows; here of vivid green, there of rich mossy yellow colour; on either side are country seats, handsome plantations, winding streams, thick woods, and ruddy rocks, rising majestically above them, crowned with luxuriant shrubs. Each winding of the road exhibited fresh subjects of admiration. Industry and prosperity shed animation over the whole. As a proof of the considerable improvements made in this part of the country, within the last twenty years, he notices the high rate at which land is let close to Jedburgh, viz. 6l. and 7l. per acre; and that a farm belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, not far distant from that town, which formerly let for 226l. a-year, was re-let lately, upon the expiration of the old lease, for 1,010l.

The next short stage brings our traveller to Edinburgh, the first view of which he describes in terms of rapturous admiration; and a very elegant engraved frontispiece to the volume, from a drawing made by Sir John, from an advantageous situation commanding both the Old and the New Town, elucidates the ample description he gives of the "assemblage of sublime and extraordinary objects of the Caledonian capital, which, he says, has been compared to *Athens;*" but surely it must excel that ancient Grecian city; for in Edinburgh "Nature and art seem to have happily exerted their energies to bring within one view all the varieties of their powers." Athens, though it was the seat of classical learning, and possessed some magnificent edifices, could never boast of the beauties of situation, picturesque scenery, and other great advantages which Edinburgh at present enjoys, as exhibited by our author, intermixed with various miscellaneous subjects relative to its history, its judicial establishment, charitable institutions, markets, &c. &c. &c. and a variety of entertaining anecdotes; the total occupying nine chapters, and above one third of the volume.

As we cannot follow our traveller from stage to stage, from Edinburgh to its boundary *Inverness*, we shall conclude our review of this variegated work with laying before our readers some specimens of its most useful communications, which throw a new and favourable light on a country that, before its emancipation from the feudal thraldom of its ancient chieftains and lairds, and indeed prior to the great encouragement given to its natives and to its government during the present reign, was depressed by poverty, sunk in apathy, and destitute of that spirit of

industry which at present is operating the most beneficial advantages in its principal towns and cities, and rapidly advancing their inhabitants to a state of opulence and rank unknown in former eras of their history.

The account given by Sir John Carr of the present flourishing condition of Glasgow, is one striking proof of the recent prosperity of the southern division of Scotland. Cotton is the grand staple manufacture of this city, worked up into various fabrics of muslin, and other cotton cloths of different denominations, in imitation of those commodities imported from the East Indies. Amongst other ingenious new inventions, Mr. Duncan's machines for performing all the operations of tambour work by steam is described as recently brought to perfection; in one machine *sixty* needles were put in motion, and will perform as much as sixty women could complete in the same given space of time, and consequently effect a very great reduction in the selling price of the articles thus manufactured.—" At the houses where the singeing machines for burning off the superfluous threads of muslins are used, the traveller may see muslins of fine texture rolled rather slowly over a long and very thick bar of iron, red hot, with such care as not to take fire. Formerly the price of singeing a piece containing ten or twelve yards was one shilling; it is now only one penny; and the singer indemnifies against burning." Another steam engine set a washing and rincing machine in motion; it printed and dried the calicoes, and warmed the different houses belonging to the manufactory." Walker, in his Geographical Dictionary, says, that before the late check to the cotton manufactures in England as well as Scotland, cotton goods were manufactured at Glasgow and its vicinity to the annual amount of *two millions* sterling. There is likewise a pottery carried on here, that emulates in beauty and elegance the Staffordshire ware.

We will now pass on to a northern district, and give a brief description of the actual prosperity of Aberdeen, including the old and new town. It is the third city in Scotland for trade and in extent. After describing the marischal college and university in New Aberdeen, including the government of this learned establishment, and observing that the streets are spacious, and the houses in general very handsome, being for the most part built with granite, our traveller, amongst the instances which may be adduced to shew the rapidly increasing opulence of this city, notices the new bridge on the road to Perth. This noble structure was raised in 1803 and 1804, and is built of granite; it consists of one principal arch, of 130 feet span, which springs over the Denburn valley, in the line of the new south entry by Union-street. An elegantly engraved plate is prefixed to this description. The view through this arch below, where he made the drawing, appears to be extremely beautiful. The very prosperous state of commerce and manufactures in this city and its neighbourhood must be computed from the period preceding the present war: the imports, chiefly of the first materials for their manufacture from the Baltic, Archangel, Holland, and America, being now considerably diminished; and the exports direct from this city at present are very limited; but its manufactures are circulated through the whole island, and part of them exported from other places. The principal article of export is worsted stockings knitted on wires, which were sent into Germany and Holland in very great quantities, and formed a very extensive and profitable traffic both for the manufacturer, and the industrious females in the country all round, by whom these stockings were wrought. But the principal manufactures of Aberdeen at present consist of cottons and linens of various descriptions, and threads of different qualities and colours, for which articles this city has been long famous. Sail cloth for ships is another branch of considerable extent. In short, to give some idea of the extent of these manufactures, it may be sufficient to remark, that one house has looms in every town and village to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and employs from seven to eight hundred weavers: if we add to these the hands engaged in twisting the yarn, in bleaching and printing linens and thread, and in the management of the cotton mills on the river Don, it will be found, that in the various departments some thousands of both sexes, and almost of every age, are supported by useful industry.

" The salmon fishery has likewise been considerably increased of late years, to the great profit of the adventurers, who have been enabled to send considerable quantities to the Lon-

don markets," (by adopting the practice in Russia of enveloping the fish in ice; a circumstance not noticed by our traveller). "The shipping of the port of Aberdeen consists of vessels of from forty or fifty to seven or eight hundred tons, most of which are built here, and are variously employed, some in the service of government, and others in foreign commerce and in the coasting trade." Owing to all these encouragements, and not being burthened with poor-rates, we are informed, "that land about Aberdeen is worth double the rent of an acre in the neighbourhood of London!"

The embellishments of this elegant volume, besides those already mentioned, are views of *Jedburgh*, *Esk River*, *Stirling Castle*, *Perth*, *Inverness*, *Inverary Castle*, *Dumbarton*, *Killin*, *Dunkeld*, and *Glasgow*: all engraved from drawings made by the author, and well executed by the engraver, whose name is not annexed. T. M.

The Modern History of Hindostan: Volume II. Part Final. Containing the History of India, and of the East India Company, during the Seventeenth and Part of the Eighteenth Centuries. 4to. 1809.

For the long delay in producing before the public this final part of the second volume of his history, Mr. Maurice offers, in his preface, no unreasonable apology: we shall give it, together with his summary of its contents, in his own words.

"The author has, at length, the honour to present the public with the concluding portion of his second volume of the History of Modern India. That so considerable a period has elapsed since the first part appeared has not arisen from neglect, but from that necessary prudence which restrains a man, *printing at his sole cost and hazard*, from engaging in voluminous publication at a period when all the materials of printing are at so extravagant a price.

"Owing to the vast mass and press of matter, accumulated during the two last centuries, and to the variety and importance of the subjects yet remaining to be discussed, he has found it utterly impossible to *conclude* the History of India, and the India Company, which he also engaged to detail, in the present volume. It might indeed have been practicable, had he not gone so much at length into that of the Company; but as that portion of the work to an English reader must ever be the most interesting, and as many publications have of late appeared, particularly the improved edition of Mr. Orme's Historical Fragments, highly elucidatory of their early Asiatic concerns, it was thought that a more extended account of their affairs in that quarter of the world than was originally intended could not fail of being acceptable both at home and in Asia.

"In consequence, that account, commencing with their very existence as a commercial body, in A.D. 1600, and brought down to the re-capture of Calcutta, by Clive and Watson, in 1757, in a regular series of historical events, engrosses nearly half of this final section of the second volume, and left only room for the insertion of two complete reigns of Mogul emperors. They are, however, next to that of the great Akber, by far the most important of any of the reigns of those princes, full of great and surprising incidents, such as the records of no other nation on earth can exhibit. In every thing splendid and magnificent, no monarch ever rivalled Shah Jehan; in sanguinary atrocity and dark intrigue, none ever surpassed Aurungzeb. The author has endeavoured to do full justice to their respective characters."

The glory of the Mogul empire certainly terminated with Aurungzeb; the rapid succession of weak and guilty princes who, after him, sat on the tottering throne, till the invasion of India by the famous Nadir Shah, in 1738, scarcely deserves the recording pen of the historian. No less than five of these ephemeral emperors were exalted, deposed, and murdered by the famous Seyds, whom, at length, the Emperor Mahommed subdued—that Mahommed who prostrated himself and his crown at the feet of the Persian usurper. The leading events of the eighteenth century, not narrated in this final part, it is Mr. M.'s intention to present to the public, in an Appendix, as concise as possible, consistently with perspicuity. Whatever may be its magnitude, the price of it, he pledges himself, shall not exceed a guinea. Thus the whole history of that extensive region for nearly two thousand years, including the European settlers, and containing the sum and substance of many rare and very costly volumes, may be obtained for five guineas. Thus the great *desideratum* of a regular connected Indian history is filled up; and whatever may be the defects of the work, arising from the very nature of so vast and difficult an undertaking, the credit of great zeal, diligence, and perseverance, can by no candid critic be denied to Mr. Maurice. Th[illegible]n of his work is by no means [illegible]nteresting, from the proximity of the events recorded to our own times;

and it is executed with his usual ability, of which the character of Aurungzeb, inserted below, may be adduced in proof. We conclude with our hearty wishes for the remuneration of his labours, and that the Company itself may not be indifferent to the welfare of an author who has so long and successfully toiled in the field of Indian antiquities and history.

" Thus, at an age to which few of the human race attain, the effect of abstinence and activity, expired the merciless destroyer of his family, and scourge of the persecuted Hindoos. For his atrocious conduct to his father, his brothers, and their children, it is impossible to form any apology; his persecution of the Hindoos may be accounted for, though not excused, in the intolerant principles of the Mahommedan faith, of which, whether conscientiously or hypocritically, he through life acted as a rigid devotee; if hypocritically, we cannot but admire the unshaken fortitude with which, during so prolonged a life, he submitted to privations of every kind while presiding in the most luxurious court, and wielding the richest sceptre, of Asia; if solely guided by the dictates of conscience, we are astonished that in other important matters its solemn dictates should have been so entirely disregarded. His diet consisted for the most parts of herbs and pulse; no fermented liquor ever passed his lips; in the pleasures of his seraglio he was, at least, more temperate than his predecessor; keeping, indeed, according to the custom of the Asiatics, a number of women, but rather for ostentation than use. He allowed himself but little time for sleep or meals, and that portion of his active day that was not devoted to the hearing of petitions and other public business in the hall of audience, was passed in a perpetual routine of prayer, ablution, and reading the Koran. Except on public festivals the vest he wore seldom exceeded the value of eight rupees; nor were his sash and tiara loaded with jewels. In camp he was the most indefatigable man of his whole army; rising early, retiring late to rest, and in his younger days he generally slept on the bare ground, wrapt up in the skin of a tiger.

" Adverting to his more public character, we find Aurungzeb as a sovereign, though deeply stained with blood, yet otherwise endowed with many excellent qualities. He was accomplished in literature beyond most princes of the house of Timur. He was a complete master of the Persian and Arabic languages, and he wrote with fluency that of his ancestors, the Moguls. He patronized and corresponded with learned men throughout his dominions; and wrote with his own hand many of the government dispatches, which were remarkable for their [illegible] and precision. He erected many [illegible] nd universities in different quarters of [illegible]; stored them with books in every branch of learning; appointed over them the most able masters; and endowed them with competent salaries from the funds of the empire.

" By nature of an austere and unsocial disposition, and superstitious by habit, if not from principle, he discouraged gaming and intrigues among the nobles of his court; and the long train of dancers, singers, actors, and buffoons in which his father Shah Jehan took so much delight, were banished from his palace, as destructive of morals, and degrading to majesty. His inflexible administration of justice has been already noticed. The highest rank could not arrest, nor even the wealth of Golconda avert, its two-edged sword, when lifted high to strike the guilty head; and the princes, his sons, were no more exempt from punishment than the meanest of his subjects. He seemed to think himself the only person privileged to commit crimes with impunity, and brave the united vengeance of earth and heaven.

" From long experience he was thoroughly versed in the detail of the affairs of his vast empire; from his early youth in full confidence of attaining the diadem, he had formed notes and memoranda, and kept a register of every important transaction, to which he constantly referred. Of the governors of his numerous provinces he was intimately acquainted with the disposition and talents, whether warlike or pacific, and of their conduct in those governments. Of the principal officers of his army, though that army consisted of nearly half a million, he was well acquainted with the respective merits; and of his revenues, amounting to 32 millions sterling, he knew all the particulars of the expenditure. Enormous as they were, they were not idly dissipated or avariciously hoarded; but seem to have been scrupulously applied to the exigences of the state. In proof of this it may be urged that at the decease of this master of so many millions, in his private treasury were found no more than 57,382 rupees, or about 7000l. sterling; and this puissant monarch could afford to leave only 125l. to be distributed, in largesses, to the poor who attended his funeral.

" With respect to the person of Aurungzeb, the traveller Gemelli, who saw him in 1695, when nearly 80 years old, at his camp in Visiapore, and was admitted to an audience of him, describes him as being of stature rather below the middle size, of a slender make, having an aquiline nose, an olive complexion, like all the other descendants of Timur, and a white beard. He walked, leaning on a staff, formed like a crosier; for age had in some degree bowed his back; but had not dimmed the lustre of his eye. There were in his manners great complacency and affability, and a benignity reigned in his features which we too well know was foreign to his actions, and his heart."—P. 498.

The Antiquarian Repertory: a miscellaneous Assemblage of Topography, History, Biography, Customs, and Manners; intended to illustrate and preserve several valuable Remains of old Times. Chiefly compiled by or under the Direction of Francis Grose, Esq. F.R. and A.S. Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R. and A.S. and other eminent Antiquaries. Illustrated with Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Plates. A new Edition, with a great many valuable Additions. In Four Volumes. Vol. IV. with a general Index to the Whole. Quarto, 1809.

(*Continued from page* 128.)

In order to give our readers a still further idea of this curious vestige of ancient economy, the Northumberland household book, we shall continue to pursue the method which in our last Number we adopted, and detail such particulars as strike us either for their singularity, or which serve in any degree to illustrate the manners, the customs, the mode of living, prices, &c. of those times which it includes: of these No. XVIII. states, that

"Thys ys the Ordre of all such Half Lyvereys of Wood and Coles as ar allowed wythin my Lordes hous this Yere as to say half Lyverays to be served in Somar as to say from our Lady day in Lent the Annunciation unto Michaelmas next ensuynge, as the Namys of the Chambres which shall be allowed their said half lyverey hereafter followeth in this Booke

" Names	Shides	Cooles
" My Lades Chambre where she lyeth	Furst—j	—j bz
My Lordes Chambre where he makith him redy.....	Item—j	—j pe
My Lordes *Lybrary*......	Item—j	—j pe
My Lord Percys Chambre.	Item—j	—j pe
The Nurcy if my Lordes Childre by byreth," &c. &c. * * * * *	Item—	—j pe

" XIX.

" Theys Be The Direccions taken by my Lorde and his Conseille at Wresill upon Sonday the xxviijth day of Septembre which was Michaelmas day in the ijd yere of the reigne of our sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry the viij concernynge the Provision of the Cator Parcells* as well of Flesch as of Fysch which shall be provided for thrughe-out the yere. And what Cator Parcells shal be provided and ordeyned to be served in my seyd Lordes hous at the Meells for the Clerkys of the Kethynge to be executed as hereafter followyth in this Booke.

" weekly

" Fyrst it is devysed that from hensforth no Capons to be bought bot onely for my Lordes own Mees, and that the said Capons shal be bought for ijd a pece leyn and fed in the pultry and that Maister Chambreleyn and the Stewardes be served with Capons yff theyre be straungers syttyng with them

" mounthly

" Item yt is thought good that Pygges be bought so that they be good and at iijd or iiijd. a pece for of a Pygge theire may be mayde to serve iiij Mees."

It is unnecessary to state many more of these directions, which run through the whole year, weekly, monthly, and quarterly. We shall therefore, as matters of curiosity, only give the prices of some of the most principal articles, viz. Geese, 3d. and 4d. a piece; chickens at ½d. a piece; hens for Christmas and Shrovetide, 1d. a piece; pigeons, 3 for 1d. except as in the following instances, when any uncommon species of food occur.

" At Principall Feestes

" Item it is thought that Cranys muste be hadde at Chrystynmas and other principall Feestes for my Lordes own Mees so that they be boght at xvjd a pece

" At principall Feestes.

" Item it is thought in like wyse that Hearonsewys be bought for my Lordes own Mees so they be at xijd a pece."

Mallards, it appears, were 2d. a-piece, Teal 1d. but they were not to be purchased if any other wild fowl could be got.

" Woodcokes to be hade for my Lordes own Mees a jd or jd ob at the moste.

" Pertryges to be bought for my Lordes Mees at ijd a pece yff they be goode.

" Fesaunts to be hade for my Lordes own Mees at Principall Feestes and to be at xijd a pece.

* Respecting the meaning of this term, as it appeared in the list of household expenses which we quoted in our last, we expressed our difficulty of comprehension; it, upon further investigation, seems to us to imply those portions of delicacies which, on extraordinary occasions, were supplied, above the common allowances, at the different messes by the stewards or table deckers. The verb *to cater*, to select or buy *cates*, i. e. provisions, luxurious food, has been long in use. *Parcel*, in ancient times, was applied to every thing, small or great; of course, *cater*, or *cator parcels*, here means those viands peculiarly selected either for their delicacy or their scarcity.

"YERELY

"Item that a direccion be taken at Lekyngfield with the Cator of the See what he shall have for every SEAM of FYSCH thorowt the yere to serve my Lordes hous

"QUARTERLY

"Item that a direccion be taken with my Lordes Tenaunts of Hergham and to be at a serteyn with theme that they shall serve my Lordes hous thrughowt the yere of all manar of FRESH WATER FYSCHE.

"YERELYE

"Item it is thought good that there be a count made with the Cator by great for EGGES and MYLK for the hoole yere if it can be so doyn what for a Gallon of Mylke and how many Egges for jd.

"YERELY

"Item that from hensforth theire be no HERBYS bought seinge that the Cookes may have herbes anewe in my Lordes gardyns."

XX.

This article consists of warrants for swans, for the receipt of monies, for deer, &c.

XXI.

"DAILY

"ITEM that the BREVEMENTS of th'EXPENSEZ of the Hous be kept every day in the countyng hous at TWO TYMES on the DAY that is to say FYRST tyme incontynent after the DYNNAR ande the SECOUNDE tyme after SOPAR when Lyverays is served at hye tymes apprincipall Feestes as Chrystymnas, Estre, Saint-George Tyde, Whitsontide, ande Alhallowtide ande at any other tymes when there is any great repair of Straungers in the hous bicaus th'Officers shall not forgett for long beringe of it in there myndes."

In the regulations respecting the provender for his lordship's horses, we learn how many were kept, and for what purposes they were employed; by which we become, in some degree, acquainted with the customs of the times in this branch of the economy of noble families, viz.

"DAILY

"ITEM to be paide to the saide Steeward Treasurer Controller or Clarkes of the Keching that dooth stand Charged to provyd for cxxxiij Quarters dimid and dimid Bushell of Beanys after ijs the quarter for Hors breed to be maide for th'Expensęs of xxvij Hors of my Lordes to stond in the stabill at the charge of the Hous viz vj gentel Hors—iiij Palfreis as Oone for my Lady and iij for my Ladys Gentelwomen—Hobbies and Nags iij as to say Oone for my Loorde to ride. One to lead and one spare—Sumpter hors and Maill Hors iij Viz one for the Bedd One for the Coffurs ande one for the Maill—vj horses for them that is at my Loordes Horssing Viz a yong Gentleman hors that is at my Loordes finding The Yoman of the Stabill hors, a Grome of the Chambre Hors at my Loordes finding A Grome of the Sterop hors, Ande ij hors for the Sumptermen that leads the sumpter hors—Ande vij Chariot Hors to draw the chariot."

This, among other notices in this account, is curious, because it seems to recognize a vehicle, which it has been said, and with great probability, was not in general, nor indeed, in our acceptation of the term chariot, in individual use in the time of Henry VIII. and this, it will be observed, was his sixth year. Queen Elizabeth is said, above half a century after, to have entered Shrewsbury in a waggon. Perhaps both the terms waggon and chariot were applied to machines very different from those which they designate at present; but yet as they, as certainly as the whirlicot of Richard I. meant wheel carriages, it is, as we have observed, curious to find, from such an authentic document, that they made part of a nobleman's establishment at the beginning of the sixteenth century. We shall have occasion to observe, that chariots are again mentioned in a subsequent part of the work.

With respect to the state in which his lordship travelled, we shall make the following extracts, viz.

"THE NAMES of all suyche PARSONS that RIDES befoir with hym that goith to taike up my Lordes Lodginges when his Lordeschipp rides—v.

"Fyrste a Yoman Uscher of the Chamber for taking of my Lordes Lodgings—Item a Clarke of the Kitching—Item a Yoman Uscher of the hall—Item a Groim of the Chaunbere—Item a Yoman or Groim Cooke to go before and make ready for my Lorde.

"The Names of the PARSONNES, that goeth before daily with the CLOITHSAKKE—iij.

"Firste a Yoman or Groim porter—Item a Grome Sumpterman for the Cloithsakke with the Bedde—Item a Grome Sumpterman for the Cloithsakke with the Coffurs—Item all Gentlemen Servauntes to await upon the Cloithsakkes.

"THESE BE THE NAMES of the PARSONNES that shal ride befoir my Lorde when his Lordschip rides—jx.

"FIRST a Yoman of the Sellar to ride befoire with the Cup—ITEM Marschalles of the Hall—Item an officer of Armes—Item all outher Gentlemen being their to ride before my Lorde, in like caase. Item a Gentleman Uscher of the Chambre. Item a Sewar for my Lorde—Item a Cupbearer for my Lorde—Item a Chaplayn for my Lorde.

"Theis Be the Names of the Parsonnes that shal attend ande come behind my Lorde when his Lordeschip rides—xviij.

"Fyrst the yoman of the Robes—Item the yoman of the Hors—Item Yomen of the Chaumbere—Item the Yoman of the Pantry —Item the Yoman of the Buttery—Item Yomen Waiters—Item a groim of the Chaumbere—Item a groim of the Ewry—Item a Clarke of the Signet—Item a Clarke of forein Expences—Item a groim of the Wardrobe—Item a groim of the Steropp—Item all other Yomen being with my Lorde to ride behinde my Lorde in like Caas."

Leaving a number, indeed we think by far too great a number of accounts, rules, directions, and minute particulars respecting the household of the Earl of Northumberland, we now arrive at a part of the book which shews, in a very conspicuous light, the state and splendour of his domestic establishment. This, as we wish to observe, is conspicuous in the two following designations of papers: the first containing

"The Names of my Lordes Servauntes appointed to awaite Befoir Noones daily thurrowte the Weke, ande at what Houris as the Naimes of theim ande too what Rowmes they do pertaign that so shalle awaite Hereaftir followith who may at Aftirdynner go aboute their own business."

The second contains

"The Naimes of the Gentlemen Uschers, Gentlemen of Housholde Yomen-Uschers and Marchalles of the Hall that shall awaite in the Greate Chaumbre daily thurrowte the Weke uppon Flesch-daies on the foore noones from vij of the Clock in the Morning to x of the Clock that my Lorde goos to Dynner Wyche Parsonnes for their Waiting Befoir Noon haith Licence at aftir-noon to go about their own business from the saide Noon to iij of the Clocke that Evin-song begin, which is by the space of iij houris Ande they not to faill than to com in again and raither yf any straungers cum."

It appears in a subsequent list, that a dean of the chapel and ten other persons as "Chapleins and Preists in Houshould," were in constant attendance.

The band of music is designated by their voices or instruments, and thus enumerated:

"The Nombre of thois Parsons as Gentlemen of my Lordes Chappel—xj."

There were also six children, denominated "Triples:" i. ij iij &c. we presume according to their ages.

The XLIIIth article is curious; it is intituled,

"Al maner of Rewardes Customable usede Yerly by my Lorde to be Geven and Paide by his Lordischipe from Michaelmas to Michaelmas yerely As it doithe appeire in the Booke of his Lordschipe Foren Expences of Every Yere what customable Payments they be that my Lorde usith Yerely and for what causes they be Geven Ande Wherfor every Some is paide Ande for what Consideracion as well for Waiges as fees paide owt yerely of his Lordeschippe Coffures as Rewardis Customable used yerely by my Lorde at New Yers day Ande other tymes of the Yere His Lordschippe and my Ladies Offerings at principall Feists yerely accustomed Ande rewards usede Customable to be geven yerely to Strangers As Players Mynstralls ande others, as the some of every Rewarde particularly with the Consideracion why ande wherefore it is geven with the Names of the Parsones to whom the saide rewards bé geven More Playnly Hereafter folowith and Apperith in this Booke which be Ordynary and Accustomable Payments usede Yerly if tymes so requier."

At all the principal feasts and other offering days, we find that his lordship's offering at high mass, "if he keep Chapell," was xijd.

"My Ladis to be payd owt of my Lordes Coffures if sche be at my Lordis Fyndinge and not at her owen—viijd.

* * * * * * *

"My Lordi usith and accustomyth yerely to caus to be delyvered to every of his Lordschipps Wardis or Hensman* or anny other Yonge Gentilmen that be at his Lordschipps fyndinge and be of Aige to take ther Rights —After ij a pece for every such Parson.

"My Lords Offerynge accustomede yerly upon Ezter-Daye in the mornynge when his Lordshipe Crepith the Cross† after Resur-

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* Pages, or young gentlemen, probably in those times the sons of knights or the principal tenants on the estates; such there were attached to every noble family, and the inmates of every nobleman's castle.

† This was an ancient ceremony performed also by the king in his chapel or closet, where "the Byschope and the Dean have brought the Crucifixe out of the Vestrie and layd it upon the cushion before the highe altar. And then the Usher to lay a Carpett before the Crucifixe for the Kinge to *creepe to the Crosse* upon. And that done there shal be a forme set upon the Carpet before the Crucifixe and a Cushion laid upon it for the Kinge to kneal upon. And a master of the Jewell Howse ther to be ready with the crampe rings in a bason of silver and the Kinge to kneele upon the Cushion before the forme." These rings were afterwards borne after the king to the high altar, where, attended by his nobles, he offered them.

rection if his Lordschippe be at home and keep Chapel—iiijd."

* * * * * * *

"My Lorde usith and accustomyth yerely when his Lordschip is at home To Caus to be delyvered to my Lordis Eldest Sone and Heyre Ande to my yonge masters my Lordes yonger sons after jd to evèry of them for them to offer at the mes of requiem done for my Lords Father xij Month Mynde—iijd."

The following rewards, as traits of those times, are curious:

"Furst my Lorde usith and accustomyth To gyf to the Kings Jugler if he have wone when they custom to come to him yerely—vjs. viijd.

"Item My Lord usith and accustomyth to gyf yerely to the Kynge or the Queenes Barwarde If they have one when they custom to com to him yerely—vjs. viijd.

"Item My Lorde usith and accustomyth to gyfe yerely to every Erles Mynstrellis when they custome to come to hym yerely iijs iiij. Ande if they come to my Lord seldome ones in ij or iij yeres than vjs. viijd—vjs. viijd."

* * * * * * *

"Item My Lorde usith and accustomyth yerly when his Lordscheppe is at home to gif to the Kings Servaunt that bryngith his Lordship his Newyers Gyft from the Kinge upon the New Yers day If he be a special frende of my Lordis vjl. xiijs. iiijd. and if he be a Servaunt of the Kings and bot a particular parson—cs.

"Item My Lord usith and accustomyth yerely when his Lordschip is at home to gef unto the Barne-Bishop of Beverlay* when he comith to my Lorde in Christmas Hallydayes when my Lorde kepith his hous at Lekynfeld—xxs.

"Item My Lorde usith and accustomith to gif yerely when his Lordship is at home to the Barne-Bishop of Yorke when he comes over to my Lorde in Cristynmasse-Hallydayes as he is accustomede yerely—xxs.

"Item My Lorde usith and accustomyth when his Lordship is at home to gyf the Queenes Servaunt that bryngeth hir Graces Newe Yers-Gyft to my Lorde after the xijth day As sche is accustomede to send it yerely—lxvjs viijd.

"Item My Lord usith and accustomyth to gif yerely when his Lordshipp is at home to every Erlis Players that comes to his Lordshipe betwixt Christynmas and Candelmas, if he be his special Lorde and frende and Kynsman—xxs.

"Item My Lorde usith and accustomyth to gyf yerely when his Lordship is at home to every Lordis Players that comyth to his Lordschipe betwixt Cristynmas and Candilmas—xs."

In the article which comprehends "Al Manir of Fees and Wagis," the following notices occur:

"My Lorde usith and accustomyth to pay yerely out of his Lordships Coffures for the Weshinge of all manor of Lynnen bilongynge to his owen body Viz Shirtts Al maner of kurchiefs ande Hede-kurchiefs, Breest-kerchiefs Hende-kerchiefs and all maner of Lynnon pertynynge his owen boddy whatsomever it be after iiijs a Quarter in full Contentacion for the Hole yere—xvjs."

"My Lorde useth and accustomyth yerely to pay out of my Lordis Coffures for the Washynge of al manner of Lynnen belongeinge to my Lady if she be at my Lords fyndynge and not at her owen xs. Ande also my Lorde used and accustomede to pay yerely owt of his Lordships Coffures for the Washynge of al manor of Lynnon stuf belonginge my Lorde Percy my Lordes Eldest sone yerely vs and for every of my Lords other sonnes by yere After ijs vj for either of them—vs in all—xxs."

* * * * * * *

"My Lorde useth and accustomyth to gyf every of the iiij Parsones that his Lordschip admyted as his Players to come to his Lordship yerely at Cristenmas Ande at all other such tymes as his Lordship shall comande them for playing of Playes and Interludes affor his Lordship in his Lordships Hous for every of ther fees for an Hole yere."

The ordering of the chapel and choir at matin mass, and even song, shews, by the manner in which the various departments were filled, and by the services appointed for every day in the week, and indeed for the different times

* This, like many other characters in the Romish church, which seem as if they were intended to mock the religion of which they formed a part, was the representative of a solemn farce, in our opinions, "more honoured in the breach than the observance." It was a ceremony peculiar to St. Nicholas' Day (Dec. 6), when the juvenile choristers used to elect one of their number to be *Episcopus Puerorum*, the bearn (*i. e.* infant) bishop, or chorister bishop, who continued to preside over the rest, with an *imitation* of all the episcopal functions, till Innocents' Day (Dec. 28); and then, after most splendid processions and great pageantry, he laid down his office. It appears from an ancient MS. that the robes of the barne bishop were extremely rich and splendid, in those cathedrals which could afford such an ostentatious display, of, we suppose, false stone, tinsel, and frippery. The term *bearn* was peculiar to the north; for in other parts, we think, Messrs. Lysons have noted the existence of his character under the appellation of *the Boy Bishop*.—Editor.

of the day, that this, like the other parts of the establishment which we have noticed, was conducted upon a scale, we must suppose, little inferior to the royal. Yet we cannot, while we contemplate this state and splendour, help remarking, that there is in these accounts an exactness and minuteness which, did we not recollect the adage, that economy is the parent of opulence and generosity, we should say bordered upon meanness. Were not this book extant, it would hardly be believed, that the great Earl of Northumberland paid such an attention to his domestic affairs, that, in a country where wood and coals were of scarcely any value, his servants did not dare to put a faggot of the former or a scuttle of the latter on the fire in any of the chambers of his castle, until he had signed an order with his own hand apportioning the quantities to be allowed for each room, and the days on which fires should be lighted in the one or in the other. The mode in which these directions are given is so curious, that we shall quote a specimen.

"THE NAMYS OF THESE CHAMBERS ande HOUSES* within my Lordes Mounour of LEKINGFIELDE which shall have FIERS kept in theym in WINTER when my Lord lieth not there from ALHALLOWTED to SHRAFTIDE.

"FURSTE my Lordes Jewel hous &c.

"ITEM My Lords Lybrary within the Mannor of Lekingfeilde to have on Monday Wedinsday and Friday thorowt ij Shides and a fagott Contenyng in the week vj Shids and iij Fagotts, and in the Month in Shids xxiiij and in fagotts xij and in ther iij Monnythes lxxij Shids and xxxvj fagotts, which amonteth in every Monneth in Money after v Shids† jd (each)—vd And in fagotts after v—jd—ij ob sum of all the saide fewell for the said Hous in the Weke is jd ob quad—in the Monneth vijd ob and for the iij Monthes bitwix Alhalowtid and Sheaftede—xxijd ob.

"Item My Lady's Lybrary," precisely the same; and, with some trifling variations in numbers, the same account pervades every part of the house.

xxx sacks of charcoal was provided for distilling simple waters from a great variety of herbs that are specified.

In the order for the removal of the wardrobe and goods, the head officers

"Shall allwais befoir the remevall of my Lord at Mychelmas se all my Lords Vestry-stuf and Wardrobe-stuf caried by my Lords own chariot unto the place where my Lord shall remove to Except the stuf of the said offices appointed to be occupied daly to serve unto his Lordships remove becaus my Lord shall be put to no further charge of cariages than nedeth seing the cariage with my Lords own chariot* may save the same charges And that the stuf be gone at leist a fortnet afoir my Lords Remevall."

"THE NUMBER OF CARRAGES AT EVERY REMEVALL BESIDE THE CHARIOT—xvij."

In the notes appended to this curious book, which, we must observe, attempt to explain many difficult passages relating to obsolete customs,† there is, arising from the splendour with which choral service was performed, a very learned and elaborate memoir upon the subject, which introduces the notice of an old play written about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. which, as is observed, shews the regard that was paid to church music.

HUMANITY says,

"Pryk-song may not be dispysed
For therewith God is well plesyd,
Honowred, praysyd and servyd
In the church at tymes among.

YGNORAUNCE answers,

"Is God well pleasyd, trowst thou therby?
Nay, Nay, for there is no reason why:
For is it not as good to say playnly
"*Gyf me a spade?*
"*As Gyve me a spa, va, ve, va, vade?*

* Every floor was denominated a house; perhaps every suite of apartments.

† Of coals.

* It has been stated, that the vestry stuff and chapel furniture, together with the wardrobe stuff, should be sent in my lord's chariot. From this it is evidently inferred, that this machine bore no resemblance to a modern vehicle of the same name, nor does it appear to be intended for the same use. It is supposed to have been simply a waggon drawn by six or seven of the stronger kind of horses, called, on that account, as may be observed in the work, page 120, large trotting horses, the chariotmen or waggoners who accompanied it having a smaller horse, or nag, allowed them to ride by its side. In Cotgrave's Dictionary, 1632, it appears, that the French term *chariot*, which primarily signifies a waggon, was also applied to "a kind of litter borne up by an axle tree and two wheels, used heretofore by citizens' wives who were not able or allowed to keep ordinary litters."

† In this respect we could have wished that the editor had occasionally lent us a *little more light.*

"But if thou wylt have a song
that is gode
I have one of Robin Hode
The best that ever was made."

SIGN. E viij. jx, &c.

In order to render the household book, upon which so much pains have been bestowed, complete, the editor has thought proper to subjoin "AN ACCOUNT OF WRESSIL CASTLE AND LECKENFIELD MANOUR IN YORKSHIRE."

Of Wressil Castle a very particular description, extracted from the Itinerary of Leland, follows; by which it appears, that it was exactly in the feudal style, *e. g.*

"The Castelle itself is moted aboute on 3 Partes The 4 Parte is dry where the entre is unto the Castelle.

"The Castelle is al of very fair and greate squared stone bothe withyn and withowte: wherof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought owt of France.

"In the Castelle be only 5 Towers one at each corner almost, of like beggenes. The Gate House is the 5 having 5 Lougginges yn high 3 of the other Towers have 4 Highes in Lougginges The 4 conteinith the Botery, Pantery, Lardery and Kechyn.

"The Haule* and the Great Chaumbers be fair and so is the Chapelle and the Closettes.

"To conclude it is one of the most propre beyound Trente and semith as newly made: yet it was made by a younger brother of the Percy, Erle of Wiccester that was yn high favor with Richard the Secunde and boughte the maner of Wreschil, mountting at that tyme litle above 30 li annual and for lak of heires of hym, and by favor of the King† it com to the Erls of Northumbreland."

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"One thing I likid excedingly yn one of the Towers that was a Study called Paradise‡ wher was a closet in the midle of 8 squares latisied aboute, and at the Toppe of every square was a desk ledgid to set Bookes on Bookes§ on Cofers withyn them and these semid as yoinid hard to the Toppe of the Closet and yet by pulling one would com down brisk highte in rabettes and serve for Deskes to lay Bokes on."

* "This Hall contained 8 standing tables and 8 formes as appears from an inventory taken in 1574."

† "Probably Hen. V."

‡ This is called in the inventory "Paradice, a new studie coloured green and white."

§ "These two words are," by the editor, "thought to be redundant." We think they are not; they unquestionably mean one row of books over another.

With respect to the fall of this structure, which forms the subject of a view in *aqua tinta*, and seems, even in its ruins, beautiful, it appears, by two letters, selected from a series, that while that *once* illustrious nobleman, the Earl of Northumberland, was, in the year 1648, exerting his whole influence to save this venerable seat of his ancestors, which was, at the same time, one of the most august vestiges of our ancient taste, genius, and magnificence, a committee of traitors, selected by a most *profligate mob*, sent from York a sudden and unexpected order to dismantle it. How they even mustered among them *learning* enough to enable them to *write* such an order, it is impossible now to conceive: however, such was the rapidity with which the *felonious accessaries* to the republican committee executed their task, such was the fury with which they tore out the furniture, and the celerity with which they carried off the *iron*, *lead*, &c. that before the earl could receive notice of their design the mischief was done.

There is nothing in this disgraceful circumstance which so fully indicates that the intention of the *Independants* was plunder, as the principles and temper of the nobleman against whom their malice and cupidity were directed. It is well known, that the Earl of Northumberland, either from weakness of nerves or from a real conviction that in opposing the king he was serving his country, espoused their cause. Notwithstanding which, his opulence was so attractive, that even *disloyalty*, however the republicans might esteem it, could neither save his castles from dilapidation, nor his property from plunder.*

* Although near two hundred and forty years had elapsed betwixt the wars of the houses of *York* and *Lancaster* and the *Great Rebellion*, yet still we cannot avoid making a mental comparison respecting their different characters: the former, we conceive, was a war in which the nobility were the principals, and AMBITION the object; in the latter, the lower class of people were the principals, and PLUNDER the object.(*a*) These were first deluded with an idea of *purity*; secondly, *advantages* were pointed out to them which were seized with avidity; then a set of men

(*a*) It appears from a "Brief View of the Arrearages and Losses sustained by the Earl of Northumberland in the late unhappy Warres," MS. dated Michaelmas, 1646 that the sum total of his losses even then amounted to 42,554l.

This was exactly the case, though in a much more extensive degree, with the unhappy nobility of France in the first stages of the revolution; and so it will ever be, should the principal persons in a state endeavour, either by captious or ambitious opposition, to sap the foundation of the *only column* upon which they can rely for support.

Of the portion that remains of Wressel Castle it seems proper to take some notice, more especially as the following extract will also include, or at least give an idea of, that part which is dilapidated.

"In consequence of this order,* three sides of the square which formerly composed Wressel Castle were entirely demolished. However, the whole south front, which was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal state-rooms, still remains, and is very magnificent. It is flanked by two large square towers; and these again are mounted by circular turrets of a smaller size: on the top of one of these turrets is still preserved the iron pan of the beacon anciently used to alarm the country.

"The whole building, which is of the finest masonry, still contains the great chamber, or dining-room, the drawing chamber, and the chapel, besides many inferior apartments. In all these the finishing and ornaments seem to be left nearly in the same state that they were at the time of this houshold book. The ceilings still appear richly carved, and the sides of the rooms are ornamented with a great profusion of ancient sculpture, finely executed in wood, exhibiting the ancient bearings, crests, badges, and devices of the Percy family, in a great variety of forms, set off with all the advantages of painting, gilding, and imagery. In the two principal chambers are small beautiful staircases of very singular contrivance, with octagon screens, embattled at the top, and covered with very bold sculpture, containing double flights of stairs winding round each other after a design of Paladio.

"The chapel appears to have been fitted up in a ruder style and at a more early period than the other apartments. In this the sculptured badges, &c. are still tolerably entire, and some of the painted glass unbroken. The ceiling is inscribed with the following motto, *Esperance en Dieu ma comforte.* The chapel is now used instead of the parish-church, which was situate about a bow shot from the castle. Of this one ruined wall only remains, in which at present hang two bells. The pulpit now stands on a pedestal upon the great stone altar of the chapel, and the communion is administered on a table in the middle of the room.

"Leckinfiled Manour House; or, as it is improperly styled in the title-page, Leckinfield Castle (for it was fortified by license from the crown 2 Edw. II.*) is now so entirely destroyed, that the area on which it stood, forming a parallelogram of four acres, now affords a rich green pasture, being still enclosed by the ancient moat, which is wide, and deep, and full of water."

The different orders and commissions for taking musters, as being the *dryest* of all *dry* subjects, we shall pass over: indeed we much wonder that they were not abridged by the editor, who also might, we conceive, have deducted from this volume many items of literary *buckram* and *staytape*, without the smallest disadvantage to its general system of information or amusement.

"Instructions for the Lord Percy in his Travells
Given by Hen E of Northumb†
(From the original MS. in the Possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont.)"

These instructions are extremely curious: they comprehend a much greater variety of maxims than those of *Polonius* to *Laertes*, are infinitely longer, and in every respect more particular; yet their general principle is the same: and although the instructions of a father to his son is one of the most natural ideas that can generate in the human mind, yet the prototype of these, it should seem from their texture, ori-

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superior in education and in talents stepped upon their shoulders, and, grasping the reins of government, drove from *office* to *office*, from one scene of plunder to another, until even their ambition and avarice were *all but* satisfied: the people wondered at the *meteors* that arose from their own *explosions*: but, as these accumulated *vapours*, they seemed to become every day more dangerous: at length the bubble burst; it then appeared, that the deluded Commons had been for a number of years *panders* to the vices of a set of *vile hypocrites*, and that all that now remained with them was the indelible disgrace of their having suffered themselves to be so infamously duped.

* The order of the committee before mentioned.

* Dugd. Baron. i. 273.

† This was Henry, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, in the time of James I. The instructions were addressed to his son Algernon, who greatly distinguished himself in the civil wars in the following reign, and who, as we have observed, had his castles beat about his ears for his pains.

ginated in the prolific genius of Shakspeare. It is certain that they lineally descended from the Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Chesterfield, who added to his aphorisms a kind of *garniture* which has not, in our opinions, rendered them either more useful or more estimable.

A beautiful portrait of ALGERNON PERCY, with one of his hands resting upon an anchor, the other grasping his sword, from either a drawing or an unfinished picture by Vandyke, embellishes these instructions: the original of this print, it appears, is at Cashiobury.

Mr. J. who seems resolved to investigate every thing that attaches to, and the anecdotes of every person that has borne the name of PERCY, has chosen for his next article,

"The following characters of HENRY, first Earl of Northumberland, and HENRY, his son, surnamed HOTSPUR," (they) "are taken from an original MS. written in verse, the title as follows: *The Dissent of the Lorde Percie mad and compiled by William Pears Clarke and priest Secretary unto the right noble Henry the firste Erle of Northumberland.*"

Perhaps the two first lines of this poem, which is only for its antiquity important, may satisfy the reader.

"The vijth* Henry was the first Erle and had his creation
Of King Richard the second the day of his coronacon."

(*To be continued.*)

Modern State of Spain: exhibiting a complete View of its Topography, Government, Laws, Religion, Finances, Naval and Military Establishments; and of Society, Manners, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, and Commerce in that Country. By J. Fr. Bourgoing, late Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the Court of Madrid. Translated from the last Paris Edition of 1807. *To which are added, Essays on Spain, by M. Peyron, and the Book of Post Roads.* With a Quarto Atlas of Plates. In four volumes, 8vo. 1808.

(*Continued from page* 136.)

VOLUME III.

WE have now arrived at the third volume of this work, which is, we think, in point of entertainment, superior to the two that have preceded it. CHAPTER I. opens with a *View of Toledo*, and proceeds to describe, *The Alcazar. Muzarabic Missal. The Archbishop and his Clergy. Instance of their Toleration. Ecclesiastical Jurisprudence relative to Marriage. Cathedral and public Buildings of Toledo. Casa del Campo. Villaviciosa. San Fernando. Locches. Toros de Guisando. Battucs. Avila. Alcalæ.*

We have given the *titles* of this and the subsequent chapters *in full*, because we fear our extracts will afford but very contracted information to our readers: yet as their attention has been already drawn toward the south of Spain, which we deem the most interesting part of the peninsula, we should be happy to catch the prominent traits of local description with which this volume abounds; and if we cannot cover a large extent of *historical canvass*, at least form an agreeable miniature.

Of the city of Toledo, once the residence of the Moorish kings, and the scene of many a drama and many a novel, M. Bourgoing does not give us a very fascinating description. After the traveller has crossed the Tagus, over a bridge of a tremendous height (says the author), he finds, "when he enters the city," of which (like us) he had perhaps formed a magnificent idea,

"Deserted, narrow, and winding streets, destitute alike of affluence or industry."

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"The appearance of its ruinous buildings gives it an air of misery, which is nevertheless relieved in some measure by the interior of the houses, where every thing is neat and proper; qualities but rarely allied to poverty. The inhabitants of Toledo spare no pains in particular to defend the entrances of their houses from the rays of the sun, and to obtain the coolness of the shade even in the heat of the dog-days. If we enter their apartments even in the hottest season, we think ourselves transported into the palace *of sleep*. With them the sun appears to be set at three o'clock; the window blinds are *hermetically* closed: the floors are moistened with frequent sprinklings of water; large sheets of canvass are extended above their courts: every thing, in short, contributes to produce an illusion both as to the heat of the climate and the hour of the day."

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"The Alcazar of Toledo, the ancient residence of Gothic kings, had been nearly rebuilt under Charles V. but by the damage it sustained in the conflagration at the commencement of the last century, it was in a ruinous condition. The archbishop

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* These are *real* rather than poetical *numbers*.

raised it from its ashes. He established silk looms which occupy more than 700 people, and built an hospital for indigent women and old men. He collected 200 children of the inhabitants, whom he caused to be educated, and for whom he set up a drawing-school. His charity was particularly conspicuous in favour of the French clergy who were compelled to seek an asylum in his diocese. Not one of these unfortunate exiles ever implored his assistance in vain."

The triumph of love over intolerance is a story that, although too long to quote, does the highest honour to the Archbishop of Toledo, and indeed shews such a relaxation in the severity of the Spanish church discipline, that it seems to have stood in no need of the assistance of those *eminent reformers*, the French, to have rendered the system as perfect as its nature will allow it to be.

CHAPTER II. contains the "*Route from Madrid to Saragossa. Arragon and its Cortés. New Canal of Arragon. Road from Lerida.*"

There is little in this chapter which need to detain the attention of the reader. The comparative experiment of the miracle of the caverned lamps that would not smoke a sheet of white paper,* and the idea of the interference of the Omnipotent in the French revolution, is at once profane and foolish.

Chapter III. *Description of Aranjuez.*

Charles V. was the first Spanish monarch who established his residence at this beautiful place. He began to build the palace which we find was finished by his successors.

"Under Ferdinand VI." it is stated, that "this residence had scarcely any thing to shew but the palace. Some ruinous houses scattered over an uneven piece of ground served for the dwellings of the attendants upon the court and the ambassadors. These have given way to uniform houses built with elegant simplicity. The principal streets are shaded by two rows of trees, at the foot of which runs a stream of water. All of them are perfectly straight, and very wide; perhaps too broad in proportion to the lowness of the houses and the heat of the climate. M. de Grimaldi was the author of the plan upon which the new village of Aranjuez was built. Before he was sent to France as ambassador, or elevated to the post of prime minister, he had filled a diplomatic situation at the Hague, where he conceived the idea of founding a Dutch town in the centre of Castile."

If the Spanish custom observed in their dress, that what keeps out the *cold* will also keep out the *heat*, be suffered to pervade other things, there was nothing so very absurd in the idea of his excellency; perhaps the Dutch style of architecture might be, in this respect, better adapted to the climate than the Iberian.

CHAPTER IV. *Road from Aranjuez to Cadiz. La Mancha. Colonies of the Sierra Morena. Baylen. Anduxar. Cordova. Kingdom of Granada.*

"It is," the author observes, "only since 1785 that a post-chaise could travel from Madrid to Cadiz; this way of travelling being formerly entirely unknown in Spain, except upon the roads between the capital and the royal residences."

A post-chaise, or indeed a balloon, to convey travellers with still greater speed out of this country, would, we think, be more desirable; for, says M. B. "there is not, perhaps, in all Europe a road more uniform than the *twenty-two* tedious leagues between Tembleque and Almoradiel, and nothing can be more monotonous than the view of such a dreary horizon." As this is a road that we never intend to travel, let us, in a subsequent passage, contemplate objects that infuse ideas infinitely more agreeable.

"La Mancha, so famous for its wines, and still more celebrated for the exploits of Don Quixote, whose historian has displayed equal fidelity as a topographer and painter of manners in this part of Spain, contains several places still more remarkable than those described by Cervantes. *Ciudad Real* is the capital. It was formerly the chief place of the ancient Santa Hermandad (the holy fraternity) prior to the reign of King Ferdinand, whose object it was to clear the country of the robbers that infested it. At present, it has to boast of a charitable institution, originating in the humanity of the last Archbishop of Toledo, and which he erected for the inhabitants of his diocese in La Mancha. This is a magnificent edifice; and in 1792 upwards of two millions of money had been expended in building it. *Almagro*, another town with 3,000 inhabitants, is situated in the middle of an extensive plain, four leagues from Santa Cruz. From the latter place to Almagro, we pass through an entirely desert country, chiefly used as pasturage."

The Sierra Morena, so celebrated by the author whom we have just mentioned, was, it is observed, twenty-seven years ago, the terror of travellers. The exertions of Don Pablo Olivide, which we have already recorded,

* Page 36.

cleared it of the robbers with which it was infested, and in some degree colonized it with Germans; but these have either amalgamated with the Spaniards or totally disappeared. On the present cultivated state of parts of it, the author remarks, that

"The merit of such a creation cannot be fully appreciated but by those who have beheld this district in its state of depopulation and sterility. And yet here, as well as in other countries, intrigue and envy have partly rendered abortive the exertions of genius and the wishes of benevolence."

The notices of the kingdoms of Cordova and Granada, though in the latter instance particularly important, are too long to quote. With respect to this place, it is observed, that

"Never was there a country so worthy of the attention of travellers, and where nature is at once so sublime and beautiful. Here we find the most picturesque situations: high mountains, with their tops at all seasons covered with snow; fertile vallies, where coolness reigns unaltered even by the heat of the dog-days; torrents of limpid water tumbling from the rocks, and fertilizing the plains without overflowing them. Here, under the united influence of a burning sun and natural moisture, the most delicious fruits of every climate are produced; while plants of either hemisphere seem indigenous to this happy soil: here we may see the hemp of the northern regions flourishing under the shade of olives and chestnuts."

The description of the city of Granada is, by the author, acknowledged to be taken from the *Nouveau Voyage en Espagne* of M. Peyron, published in 1782, and is certainly the most amusing part of this chapter. With respect to its antiquities and Moorish vestiges, it is, in our opinions, the most interesting part of Spain. The palace of the *Alambra*, so frequently the theme of poets and novelists, is here particularly mentioned; and while its description endues the pages in which it is included with a romantic form, the plates of its *reality* are most appropriately annexed, to give to what would otherwise have been thought

————————"an aërial nothing,
A local habitation and a name."

CHAPTER V. *Seville—Xeres—Arcos—Approaches to Cadiz.*

"Few cities," says M. B. "contain so many public edifices devoted to the purposes of religion, of charity, or of the administration, as Seville. It comprehends 25 parish churches and 5 chapels of ease, a commandery of St. John d'Acre, exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction, 31 convents for men, 29 nunneries, 3 congregations of canons regular, 3 religious communities, known in Spain by the appellation of *Beaterios*, 2 seminaries, 8 hospitals, and 2 houses of correction."

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"In the interior of the city there is a beautiful walk, adorned with fountains, and formed by five alleys of trees, which are watered by little canals."

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"But what renders the vicinity of Seville particularly worthy of the curiosity of the traveller, is the ruins of Italica, an ancient Roman town, the native place of Silius Italicus. It was situated about a league and a half to the north of Seville, along the left bank of the Guadalquiver. The monuments in it which yet remain were rescued from the ravages of time and ignorance by the monks whose convent is situated close to them. M. Broussonet has subjoined to a recent tour in Spain some interesting particulars relating to Italica and its ruins."

Neither Xeres, Arcos, nor the approaches to Cadiz, seem to have much to arrest the attention of the traveller: we therefore proceed to

Chapter VI. which contains a "*Description of Cadiz, its new Establishments, and its Port—La Caracca—The Island of Leon, its Magazines and Docks.*

The city of Cadiz, it is stated by the author, owed its embellishment, its increase, and its cleanliness, to Count O'Reilly, whom we mentioned in our last number, but, he continues, "I cannot add its security. Assassinations were very frequent, and have not become less common."

It appears, that among many other laudable improvements, the count, whom we should have observed was governor, established a kind of general hospital, the plan of which, as far as we can collect from the statement before us, was excellent, and its operations concomitantly advantageous.

In this description of the city of Cadiz, the character of Count O'Reilly, as it is developed, improves exceedingly upon the mind of the reader: he repaired the road to the island of Leon, formed an embankment, paved the streets, rebuilt the houses, and endeavoured to supply the inhabitants with fresh water: and although many of these plans "fell with him," and were involved in his disgrace, yet one that survived, and

has recently been carried into complete execution, is not less brilliant than the former, and still more useful "than any of them."

"I allude," says M. B. "to the work designed to protect from the impetuosity of the sea that part of Cadiz extending from Fort Sabastian to the Matedero."

This place he secured against the force of the waves, which had frequently washed away a great part of the island on which the city is built, a place where (by a not very singular phenomenon), it appears, that the sea has receded on the one side in the exact proportion that it has gained on the other. The docks and arsenals at Cadiz and La Carraca are, we presume, accurately described: the former place, it is stated, contains also a school of navigation, a naval academy, and a commodious observatory, provided with excellent instruments.

"It would, therefore," says M. B. "be difficult to find, in any country in Europe, a more complete establishment for a military navy than that of Cadiz."

Chapter VII. *Commerce of Cadiz. Treatment of the French at that Port. Privileges enjoyed by Foreigners. New Tarif. Smuggling.*

The commerce that is principally noticed in this chapter is that enjoyed by the English and French antecedent to and in the early part of the revolution. Of this, as may be supposed, the author is the most particular in describing that which fell to the share of the latter.

"Twenty years ago," he says, "there were at Cadiz upwards of fifty great French houses, divided into classes according to the real or, at least, the acknowledged capital of each."

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"Besides these great French mercantile houses, there were at Cadiz about thirty firms in the retail trade, who formed, with the others, a national society, which was always an object of jealousy to the Spaniards, and often of the persecutions of the agents of government."

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"Cadiz contained nearly the same number of *French milliners*, and at least one hundred French mechanics of different professions.

"All the French settled at Cadiz, as well as in other parts of Spain, felt the indignation which *our* revolution, at its very commencement," as well it might, "excited at the court of Madrid."

However, the author further observes, that

"Charles IV. is nevertheless a just and generous monarch; and, notwithstanding what people have said on the subject, he is not inimical to the French. But Charles IV. gave the sanction of his name to the measures of an irascible minister."

As we cannot compliment M. Bourgoing upon his being either a great politician or a great historian, and at the same time think the irascibility of the Count d'Aranda emanated from the intelligence of his mind, we shall pass over the remainder of this chapter; which we do with the more pleasure, as the subjects it includes have been already detailed in a variety of forms, from a folio newspaper to, we might almost say, a *folio* volume.

Chapter VIII. *Industry of Cadiz and its Environs. Linens. Salt Works. Bay of Cadiz. Road from Cadiz to Chiclana. Chiclana and Algesiras. Observations on the Agriculture of Spain.*

In this chapter is, as will be observed by the contents, continued the description of this city, which, in the last, the author dignifies with the title of "the emporium of the wealth of two worlds." We shall not dispute with him upon the correctness of this appellation, because now-a-days correctness in *titles*, as may be seen in those of emperors, kings, dukes, &c. &c. &c. on the continent, and here in "squires of low degree," is not always to be expected. But, to return to a track from which we have a little deviated.

"Though commercial speculations," says M. B. "either lawful or illicit, almost exclusively absorb the whole capitals and attention of the inhabitants of Cadiz and its environs, manufactures, however, are not totally neglected. There are at Cadiz about twenty looms for silk, ribands, and netting, which do very little, and yet have a great demand for their reputed productions. It is certain that the principal employment of these manufacturers is to put their mark upon articles imported from other countries. It is in this way that the stockings of Nimes are shipped as Spanish for the Indies."

The manufactures of linen (we believe only for the packing of linens) at Port St. Mary, of the island of Leon, and at Xeres, and that for bleaching wax, do not seem, at least in their *real* productions, to be of much importance: to what extent illicit practices are carried, it is certainly not worth while to inquire.

Chapter IX. *Algeziras. Lines and Camp of St. Roch. Particulars relating to the Floating Batteries. Appearance of Gibraltar.*

"Algeziras," it is stated, "is watered in a *splendid* manner. Water is conveyed thither from the distance of a quarter of a league, by an aqueduct of hewn stone.

"A packet boat sails twice a week from this town for Ceuta, a Spanish sea-port, at the distance of five leagues, on the coast of Africa, opposite to Algeziras. This voyage is often performed in three or four hours, but sometimes takes nine or ten. The passage only costs four reals each person; no great sum to be carried from one quarter of the world to another."

The account of the lines and camp of St. Roch is curious; and some of the particulars relating to the floating batteries are new, at least to us. The different plans proposed for the attack of Gibraltar are interesting; but of these we admire most the idea of building a mountain as high as *Calpe*, and so setting one to fire against the other. Had this been carried into effect, it would have been a contest betwixt *nature* and *art*, of which it would have been easy to have foreseen the termination.

Chapter X. *Malaga. Return to Madrid, through Ximena, Gaussin, Ronda, Ossuna, &c. Departure from Madrid, and its Causes. Three Roads from Madrid to Valencia.*

"Malaga itself," it is stated, "is in a delicious situation, in a climate where rain is unknown, except at the end of autumn. Towards the north and east it is sheltered by very lofty mountains, whose summits are sometimes covered with snow. Towards the west extends a fertile plain, watered by two small rivers. The sides of the mountains at the foot of which Malaga stands are in high cultivation, being covered with almond, olive, lemon, and fig trees, and with vineyards, the generous produce of which circulates at the tables of the rich from one end of the world to the other. There are upwards of six thousand vineyards in the district of Malaga. One year with another they yield more than seventy thousand arrobas of wine, half of which quantity is exported."

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"Malaga has scarce any remarkable edifice except its magnificent cathedral, which remains unfinished for want of hands and funds, and a modern theatre, which is not destitute of elegance."

This city and its environs were, like many other cities, &c. in the south western parts of Spain, before the expulsion of the Moors, much more populous than at present. In the western part of its territory there were formerly above fifty villages; at present there are not more than sixteen. These facts, were there no others, are sufficient to demonstrate the injury which Spain has sustained from the narrow, the bigotted policy that produced the event to which we have alluded.

Although it recalls the memory of scenes, which, while they have marked the perpetrators as objects of detestation in every country of Europe, have also, in a peculiar manner, stimulated the sympathetic feelings of the inhabitants of this, to advert to the horrid transactions which preceded and accompanied the revolution, yet, as the author of this work brings himself forward, and at the same time shews the disposition of a court which had, alas! too much reason to be peculiarly interested in, and peculiarly grieved at, the fate of the French monarch, we shall quote what he says upon the solemn subject.

"The court of Spain had beheld at a distance the storm that was gathering over the head of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and it was chiefly with the hope of averting it that, believing and pretending to give credit to the assurances of that prince, it received *me*, in the month of May 1792, as his plenipotentiary. On this occasion, the Spanish monarch, and those by whom he was surrounded, were not perfectly consistent in their conduct with regard to me. They seemed freely and spontaneously to acknowledge my character; and yet, from the reception they gave me for near four months, it was easy to perceive how extremely repugnant this negociation was to their feelings. Such was the equivocal state of things when the news of the events of the 10th of August reached me at St. Ildefonso, the day before the anniversary of St. Louis, the festival of the queen. I nevertheless appeared at court; it was an effort of courage, and it was the last. From that day I thought it so much more incumbent on me to keep *away* from it, because, since the deposition of the king, I had ceased to be acknowledged as his representative. This circumstance did not prevent me from seeing M. d'Aranda, and his successor the Duke de la Alcudia, as often as the interests of my country required."

* * * * * * * *

"In the mean time the trial of the king commenced. Charles IV. urgently interceded in behalf of his kinsman, but in vain. The death of Louis was resolved upon. He was brought to the block, and my negociation was broken off. I demanded a passport, and left Madrid the

23d of February, 1793. As I had never visited Catalonia, which, on the eve of a war with which we were threatened, was likely to be the principal theatre of military preparations, I resolved to proceed through Valencia and Barcelona, and to return to France by the way of Perpignan."

To this resolution of our author we owe the description of those places; and we presume, that to a desire to render himself *useful* we owe the resolution, which whether *wise* or *otherwise* we shall not dispute. His journey appears to have been pretty rapid; ours through the remaining pages of this volume must be still more so.

"Proceeding," he says, "through a well cultivated country, you come to the two villages of Predonera, which has a saltpetre manufactory, and La Mota, in an agreeable situation. Hence the eye expatiates over the extensive plains which were the theatre of the exploits of the immortal Don Quixote. Soon afterwards you pass within a league of Tobosa, the native town of Dulcinea, and discern its steeple, the little wood where the knight awaited the tender interview which he sent his faithful squire to negociate, and *the house* in which Dulcinea received his amorous message."

CHAPTER XI. *Arrival at Valencia. Popular Indignation against the French. Description of the City and its Environs. Barilla. Oil. Espacto. Aloes.*

"Valencia," it is stated by M. B. and, barring the epithet marked in italics, we have no doubt most correctly, "was at that time the theatre of one of the most violent ebullitions of regal and religious *fanaticism* against the French. Every person belonging to that nation, whatever might be his opinion respecting the revolution, was exposed to the popular fury. In order to repress its rage, Don Vittorio Navia, governor of the kingdom of Valencia, was obliged to exert the utmost vigilance, and to make use of the small armed force which he had in the capital."

In fact, we find that our traveller, such was the generous indignation excited among the people, was obliged to use great caution in his progress, and to set off from this, in his *translator's* phrase, "dangerous city before daylight."

This city, however dangerous it may be to those who do wrong, is represented as a place equally important and agreeable.

"Idleness and indigence," says he, "are banished from it: here artisans of every description find work. In 1783, near four thousand silk looms and frames of different dimensions gave employment to upwards of twenty thousand of the inhabitants, exclusive of those who prepare the wood and iron work of so great a number of machines, and such as are engaged in spinning, winding, and dyeing the silk."

CHAPTER XII. *Buildings of Valencia. Canals. Irrigation. New Port. Silks. State of Manufactures.*

To continue the important subject that was slightly alluded to in the last chapter, the author, after speaking of the woollen, continues,

"But it is the silk manufactures of Valencia that render this country so flourishing. Twenty-five years ago it produced a greater quantity of silk than it was able to manufacture,* and it was then difficult to conceive why government should throw such obstacles in the way of its exportation. Now that the number of looms is nearly double what it was at that period, there is sufficient reason for prohibiting the export of silk. It has even been found necessary to import this article from Italy, and sometimes from France; as, for instance, after the bad season of 1784, and when the French manufactures have been in want of hands. But notwithstanding the vigilance of administration, part of the silk of Valencia finds its way out of the kingdom. Its exportation to the other provinces of Spain is not forbidden. A much more considerable portion than it is able to manufacture is sent to Andalusia; and it is well known, that some of it, wafted down the Guadalquiver, is conveyed to England."

CHAPTER XIII. *Environs of Valencia. Benimamet. Burjasot. Carthusian Convents. Murviedo, the ancient Saguntum. Coast of the Kingdom of Valencia. Modern Establishment of San Carlos. Passage of the Ebro.*

MURVIEDO, the next place of importance that claims the attention of our author, was the ancient *Saguntum*: the foundation of its circus is still to be discovered. In this place were exhibited the mock sea-fights called *Naumachia*; on which occasions its interior, filled with water, represented a large lake.

"But of all the remains of ancient Saguntum, nothing is in such good preservation as its theatre. You perceive very distinctly the different rows of seats occupied by the citizens according to their rank. At bottom, in the place allotted in our theatres to the orchestra, were the seats of the magistrates; next those for the equestrian order; and then those for the body of the people. You may still see the two doorways by which the magistrates entered, two others reserved for the knights; and almost at the top of the theatre,

* It is computed, that the quantity of silk manufactured, one year with another, in Valencia amounts to one million pounds.

which continues without interruption from the bottom upwards, you observe the two passages by which the multitude withdrew, and which the ancients, on that account, denominated *vomitoria*. Lastly, you find still entire the highest seats appropriated to the lictors and courtezans. The semicircular crest of the whole edifice is also perfectly entire. You may perceive, even on the outside, the projecting stones in which were inserted the bars which served to spread the horizontal covering of cloth which sheltered the spectators from the sun and rain; for the ancients, in their public exhibitions, foresaw and provided for every contingency. Every person had a seat, and was screened from the weather. All possible precautions were taken to prevent disorder. A place which may still be seen was set apart for *the judges*. If any person drew upon himself their animadversion, they directed the lictors to seize and conduct him to a particular chamber, to which they had access by a private staircase. Here they interrogated him; and if they found him culpable, he was confined till the conclusion of the exhibition under the chamber in which he was examined."

CHAPTER XIV. *Entrance into Catalonia. Passage of the Defile of Balaquet. Cambrils. Tortosa. Reus. Tarragon. Roman Antiquities. Montserrat.*

In the beginning of this chapter, M. B. does not seem disposed to eulogize either the face of the country, the conveniences afforded to travellers, or the roads over which he passed. Perhaps none of these deserved commendation: therefore we are a little disposed to agree with him, "that it is probable a person in the centre of Siberia, or in the neighbourhood of the gulf of Bothnia, would hardly think his communication with the rest of the world more completely cut off than in many parts of Iberia.

A few leagues from Tarragon, we learn, there stands a beautiful triumphal arch, which the Spanish antiquaries have no hesitation in ascribing to the time of Trajan.

"A league to the right of the road is another monument, much more decayed, and known by the appellation of the Tower of the Scipios, because tradition asserts, that two Romans of that name were there interred. Though all its figures are defaced by time, the spectator may still distinguish two slaves in the attitude of grief."

The account of the monastery of Montserrat would, from its singularity, probably, have afforded us entertainment, had we not, in Thicknesse's tour, read a much more animated description of it: by-the-bye, if we had been in a situation so to do, we should have hinted to M. Bourgoing, that neither his ideas, his arrangement, nor probably his diction, would have suffered, if he had, before he sat down to write, consulted some of the English tourists whom we could have recommended to him: there is a *thread* which our countrymen are in the habit of twisting into these sort of fabrics, which renders them not only at first sight attractive, but in their developement agreeable and amusing.

CHAPTER XV. *Environs and Interior of Barcelona. Fortress of Montjouy. Details relative to Catalonia. Cervera. Diocese of Solsona. Mine of Cardona. Lerida. Course of the Segre.*

"A very fine road," says M. B. or rather his translator, "*conducts* us from Los Molinos del Rey to Barcelona, a distance of four leagues. Nothing can be more delightful, more lively," (or) "more luxuriant, than the country adjacent to that capital, which is worthy, in every point of view, of the notice of the traveller."

This city, it is observed, far surpasses Cadiz in population. The streets of Barcelonetta, a small modern town, the residence of the workmen in the dock-yard, are all perfectly straight, and the houses uniform.

"That part of the city contiguous to the harbour contains the objects most worthy of notice in Barcelona: the fine walk in the form of a terrace which runs along the port; the *Lonja*, a new edifice, comprehending a drawing school, a seminary for pilots, and a commercial academy; the residence of the captain-general, which, notwithstanding its defects, has a magnificent appearance; and a new custom-house, a magnificent building, which was scarcely finished in 1793."

To its industry and its manufactories it is said that Barcelona is indebted for its splendor and opulence.

"The chief are those of cotton, one hundred and fifty manufactories being engaged in the spinning of that material, and the same number in making printed calicoes. Those of bone lace, blond lace, ribands, and thread, furnish employment for twelve thousand persons, and as many are employed in the various branches of the silk manufacture."

The author's description of these, and indeed of this interesting branch of economy throughout the whole province of Catalonia, like his observations upon the same subjects in other parts of Spain, presuming that they are accurate, certainly deserve praise: he has viewed these things with the accurate eye of an *agent*; and it is probably from his re-

port that their *real value* has been appreciated. This will appear from the first passage in his recapitulation, which we shall, in conclusion, quote; though, we must observe, that, to do so, we pass over the sixteenth chapter, the subject of which is the *Journey from Barcelona to the Pyrenees.*

"I think," says M. Bourgoing, "I have demonstrated, that Spain and its inhabitants are far from deserving that contempt with which they have been treated by ignorance. What do they want, on the contrary, in order to excite envy? Has not Spain within her bosom all the elements of prosperity? What a delicious climate! What multifarious productions which industry, if more enlightened and more skilfully directed, might easily bring to perfection—Wines, fruits, wool, silk, oil, horses, &c. What treasures are yet unexplored in the bowels of the earth! Of what might not her inhabitants be rendered capable, were the government to second the bounty of nature!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

Narrative of the Siege of Zaragoza. By Charles Richard Vaughn, M.B. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and one of Dr. Radcliff's travelling Fellows from that University. The Fourth Edition, with Corrections and Additions. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 33.

THIS, as a detail of the siege of an ancient Moorish, and now Iberian, city, upon which the eyes of all the surrounding nations were, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, most anxiously turned, is extremely interesting: but, without enlarging upon the reasons which have combined to render it so important, it will, we conceive, be better to gather them from that part of the PREFACE which we shall quote, and from our short examination of the work itself.

"I made in the summer of last year" (says the author) "a long tour in Spain; and amid a great variety of objects (which from the scenes then acting in that country could not fail to excite in me the most ardent curiosity), I took care to visit Zaragoza. I was there introduced to Don Joseph Palafox, at whose table I lived, and whom I twice accompanied as a volunteer in his army on the frontiers of Navarre. I had opportunities, therefore, of seeing him very frequently, and conversing with him a great deal. In the town of Zaragoza itself, where I remained several weeks, I took great pains to inquire into and to verify every particular of the siege.

"I have lately received a letter from Brigadier-general Doyle, stating the dreadful hardships to which the people of Zaragoza are about to be exposed in a second siege, and requesting that I would interest myself in setting on foot some public subscription for their relief. It" therefore "occurred to me, that the best mode of turning the attention of the public to the sufferings of the Arragonese, was by stating all that I knew of their heroic achievements. I have," consequently, "endeavoured to do so as simply and concisely as possible, and with the strictest regard to truth."

It is impossible for any literary composition to have emanated from better motives; they ought certainly to secure to Mr. V. our fullest indulgence. At the same time we must observe, that young authors who endeavour by apology to deprecate critical wrath, are very frequently more *afraid* than it is possible they can *be hurt.*

"Zaragoza, the capital of the kingdom of Arragon," it is observed, "is seated in a valley of the Ebro, on the right bank of that river, with a suburb on the left bank connected with it by a stone bridge. From the city as far as the high mountains that bound the view on either hand, the country is covered with olive trees; and the neighbouring district, under an extensive system of irrigation, produces corn and fruits in abundance. Though the mountains are distant, yet the city is commanded by some high ground, called the Torrero, about a mile to the south west, upon which there is a convent and other buildings of inferior note. The canal of Arragon, over which there is a bridge, divides the Torrero from another elevation where the Arragonese erected a battery previous to the siege."

Of the strength of this city Mr. V. does not seem to give a very flattering account. "The walls of Zaragoza," he says, "appear to have been constructed merely to facilitate the means of levying taxes upon every article brought into the town for sale:" indeed, from the material of their construction, *mud,* they do not seem calculated "to laugh a siege to scorn." The buildings are of brick; and the two cathedrals, though composed of the same materials, "are not altogether devoid of ornament."

"The population of Zaragoza may be estimated at about 60,000 souls, although the census taken in 1787 gives only 42,600.*

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* Now this unfortunate city is enduring all the horrors of a *second* siege, it is said, that there are 120,000 persons, besides an army of 40,000, in it: but these numbers are surely over-rated.

"It was on the 25th of May, 1808, that the inhabitants of this defenceless city, and the peasants of the surrounding country, rose in a mass to repel the unprincipled aggressions of the French."

Guilliamah, the captain-general of Arragon, it appears, was, for his having betrayed an inclination to submit to the enemy, seized, and thrown into prison: the command was, consequently, "conferred upon Don Joseph Palafox, the youngest of three brothers of one of the most distinguished families in Arragon."

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"This distinguished nobleman is about thirty-four years of age; his person of middling stature, his eyes lively and expressive, and his whole deportment that of a perfectly well-bred man, accustomed to the best society. At the time when he assumed the command in Arragon, he had very little acquaintance with military affairs; for though he had been in the Spanish guards all his life, he had seen no actual service, and his time had been principally spent in dissipation at Madrid, where he had gained no inconsiderable distinction from the splendor and fashion of his appearance."

It would be impossible for us to detail the operations of the siege, which are given with minute accuracy, and are therefore interesting, without making this article as long as the work it notices. Briefly then, if we consider how weakly they were immured, the defence of the besieged was astonishing.

"They broke holes in the mud walls and intermediate buildings for musketry; and sometimes, where a situation was commanding, cannon were stationed."

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"The exertions of the men were animated by women of every description, who formed themselves into parties for the relief of the wounded, and for carrying water and provisions to the batteries at the gate, while their children were employed in conveying cartridges which had been made by the monks."

At the gate of *Portillo*, an act of heroism was performed by a female which is certainly unparalleled in modern history. At the moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person stationed at the gate, Augustina Zarogoza, a handsome woman of the lower class, about twenty-two years of age, arrived.

"The citizens and soldiers for a moment hesitated to re-man the guns. Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired a twenty-six pounder; then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow-citizens, by this daring intrepidity, to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy."

Her reward, it is proper to add, was a small shield of honour embroidered on the sleeve of her gown, with ZARAGOZA inscribed upon it, and the daily pay of an *artilleryman*.

After the splendid convent of the *Santa Engracia* was on fire, the French made their attack on that part of the city; and having obtained possession of one half of it, their general immediately demanded the capitulation in the following note:—

Quartel General—Santa Engracia.
La Capitulation.

The answer immediately returned was,

Quartel General—Zaragoza.
Guerra al Cuchillo.
PALAFOX.*

At a most awful crisis,† when the French were expected to renew their attacks on the city, and the Arragonese found their ammunition begin to fail, Providence seems to have interposed in their favour.

"Just before the day closed, a convoy of provisions and ammunition, and a reinforcement of three thousand men, composed of Spanish guards, Swiss, and volunteers, unexpectedly made their entry into the city, under the command of the brother of the captain-general, Don Francisco Palafox."

This seasonable reinforcement seems to have infused new spirits into the besieged.

"For eleven successive days the most sanguinary conflict was continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room (the enraged populace always gaining by degrees upon the disciplined troops of the French), until the space occupied by the enemy was gradually reduced to about one eighth part of the city."

The following extracts, with which we shall conclude this interesting narra-

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* Translation.

Head Quarters, Santa Engracia.
The Capitulation.

Head Quarters, Zaragoza.
War "even" to the knife.

The knife is a very formidable weapon in the hands of the Arragonese in close combat.

† August the 5th.

tive, display such instances of true heroism, that we conceive they ought to be preserved, in order to shew the exertions of a people inspired with the genuine spirit of liberty, and fighting to defend themselves and their infants from the murderous bayonets and muskets of an army of assassins and butchers, who have, in every country, brought disgrace upon the military character of the modern Gauls.

"In every part of the town where the danger was the most imminent, and the French the most numerous, was Padre St. Jago Sass, curate of a parish in Zaragoza. As General Palafox made his rounds through the city, he often beheld Sass, alternately playing the part of a priest and a soldier, sometimes administering the sacrament to the dying, and at others fighting in the most determined manner against the enemies of his country. From his energy of character and uncommon bravery, the commander-in-chief reposed the utmost confidence in him during the siege: whenever any thing difficult or hazardous was to be done, Sass was selected for its execution; and the introduction of a supply of powder, so essentially necessary for the defence of the town, was effected in the most complete manner by this clergyman, at the head of forty of the bravest men in Zaragoza. He was found so serviceable in inspiring the people with religious sentiments, and in leading them on to danger, that the general has placed him in a situation where both his piety and courage may continue to be as useful as before, and he is now both captain in the army, and chaplain to the commander-in-chief.

"The spirit displayed by the men was seconded in the most admirable manner by the women of Zaragoza: the Countess Burita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers. Many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Zaragoza declare, that they have frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman, coolly attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells; nor were they ever able to perceive, from the first moment that she had entered into these novel scenes, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose."

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"During the night of the 13th of August, the French fire was particularly destructive; and when their batteries ceased, flames were observed to burst out in many parts of the buildings in their possession; and on the morning of the 19th, to the great surprise of the Arragonese, their columns were seen at a distance, retreating over the plain on the road to Pampeluna. Their departure had probably been hastened by intelligence that the junta of Valencia had despatched six thousand men to join the levies in Arragon destined to relieve the capital.

"Thus terminated the siege of Zaragoza, which, whether it is considered with reference to the superiority of the means of annoyance in possession of the enemy, to the utter incapability of the place to resist a regular and continued attack, to the instances of collective and individual courage, to the patience and heroism of its defenders of either sex and in every situation in life, can be deemed second to none recorded in the annals of ancient or modern times."

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1808: consisting of an impartial Selection of the best short Essays, the most exquisite Pieces of Wit and Humour, and the most classical Poems and Jeux d'Esprits of every Kind which have appeared in the public Papers, and other periodical Works. 1 vol. 12mo.

We have in several instances recommended the antecedent parts of this collection, which has now become a long file of volumes, to the attention of the public. Essays of this nature, short poems, and jeux d'esprits, adapted to the circumstances of the moment, have ever found a large class of readers, and, as is manifested in their diurnal, hebdomadal, and monthly appearance, have always been considered as equally useful to individuals and agreeable to the public. The present *bouquet* affords us many pleasing specimens of the luxuriance of the *parterres* whence the flowers were collected. As an original article, we are much pleased to see a dramatic piece, intituled "Don Quixote in Barcelona, or the Beautiful Moor," a ballad farce, in two acts, from the prolific pen of Joseph Moser, Esq. respecting which we shall subjoin the opinion of the editor, given in a note, page 98.

"In obliging compliance with our request, Mr. Moser has, for the third time, favoured this publication with an original dramatic piece. His allusions to the exertions of our brave allies, the Spaniards, in their present arduous struggle for the preservation of all that is dear to men individually, or to society collectively, must be pleasing to the mind of every loyal reader. The characters of *Quixote* and *Sancho* are well preserved: and the lyric parts have particular merit: yet the whole, we know, was written on the spur of the occasion, and almost

at one sitting. Indeed, the facility of this gentleman's pen has often astonished his friends; and if he could condescend to employ a little deliberate attention on dramatic subjects, he would bid fair to redeem the fallen character of the British Stage."

Falconbridge Abbey. A Novel, in Five Volumes, by Mrs. Hanway.

We should have passed by this work unnoticed, along with the mass of novels and romances that infest the shelves of our libraries, and fill the weak heads of our modern misses, conscious that an attempt to cleanse the Augean stable would be useless and unavailing, but that the author's preface, and the style of the work throughout, lay a bold claim to literary talents of a very superior kind.

Where there is nothing to outrage the cause of morality, accompanied by a becoming modesty, in an author of the novel class, we are inclined to forbear to *censure* where we cannot *praise*: but where, as in the present instance, such bold claims to superiority are laid, silence might be considered approbation: the consequences of which would be, a sanction of false taste, and a tacit approval of errors destructive to the cause of literature and true morality.

We should not, in the work before us, have been able to recognise the author of "Ellinor" and "Andrew Stewart," but for the boisterous language that pervades the whole, the grammatical errors it contains, and the unqualified depreciation of the Irish character, in which the author delights to indulge. The foundations of the work are indelicate, and the superstructure horrible. The story is improbable, and the principal characters grossly unnatural. The story, we are told, is a Devonshire one; and, from the exclusive claims to beauty and talent, for the inhabitants of that small spot of our island, by the writer, coupled with the gross egotism of the preface, we may fairly conclude that our authoress is one of the favoured natives of that happy spot. Whether the language is intended as a specimen of pure English, as spoken in Devonshire, we cannot pretend to say: but this we must say, that we think it unpardonable in an author, laying clamorous claims to literary perfection, and attempting to lash at *provincialisms*, to use such barbarous English as "do not ought," and to use frequently the *past* for the *present* tense, as, lay for lie, &c. To coin words throughout, and to delight in the selection and the constant use of the ponderous and most exceptionable words of Johnson, argues a bad taste and a perverted judgment. We would recommend to authors of this description to devote that attention to the understanding the language in which they write, which they so frequently bestow upon scraps of *Latin*, *German*, &c. which it is obvious they do not understand, and which, so far from embellishing their work, must render their English errors more conspicuous and more contemptible.

To enforce the divine threat, that "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children," &c. seems to be the principal object of the author. In the prosecution of it, she disclaims all plagiarism; nay, in page 14, vol. 5, she lashes all "copyers, recopyers, mere book-makers," &c. and yet, in the *dénouement*, we find she has been doing nothing but copying and "purloining the bays of another;" for with how much more propriety, with how much more delicacy, has the very same subject been handled by Mrs. Bennett, in her Agnes de Courcy. You lay down *her* volumes with the tragic lesson deeply impressed on the mind; the feelings are properly excited, but not outraged; the memory, faithful to her trust, reflects the sad images, and the mind dwells on them with calm but useful sorrow. In how different a manner is the moral elicited in the volumes before us! horror is heaped on horror, till the dose becomes so strong, that the digestive powers are oppressed, and the nauseous medicine is at once discharged from the mind with loathing and disgust: memory holds up her picture in vain, for, anxious to avoid the recognition, you turn away your eyes, nor again wish to behold the disgustful events delineated thereon. Were we to follow the author through this heterogeneous mass of absurdities, it would be necessary to analyse every page, which our limits will not admit. Suffice it to say, that, independent of the author's exceptionable manner of conducting the story, the lesson she endeavours to inculcate is frittered away; for each of her heroines (women of equally abandoned principles) lead two men of the opposite character from the path of virtue. The daughter of one of them, by her shameless conduct and end, justifies the precept; while the son of the other arrives at

the summit of human happiness!—Again, an helpless female (the daughter to whom we allude), deserted by her mother, for whom, on that account, the mind should feel nought but commiseration, without the aid of her *parent's bad example*, without any one efficient cause, but merely by the magic touch of the author's pen, is converted, at the age of sixteen, into a perfect devil; her mind stored with knowledge of every description, with accomplishments and with worldly wisdom impossible to be acquired but by a long life spent in a mixture with, and a constant and steady observance of mankind! She is never at a loss; her countenance is completely under her controul; her plans are laid with the profoundest wisdom—in short, without the aid of a single human being, except one schooled by herself, *this child* is able to outwit all mankind! But allowing, for a moment, that all these wonderful attributes are probable, the precept still is not enforced; for, by the most striking mismanagement of this principal character, instead of that horror that ought to be felt at her crimes, it is hardly possible to entertain any other sentiment respecting her than *interest* and *pity*—having been first deserted by her natural protectors, and afterwards by Lady Falconbridge, though bound by the most solemn promises to her father in his dying hour to protect and cherish her; and this desertion without any previous knowledge of her real character and intentions. As to her Irish characters, they are so completely absurd, that we can only account for such having ever been written, by supposing a rooted antipathy in the author to that nation; as it is not within the scope of credibility to believe, that an Irish nobleman, whose rank precludes him from mixing with the vulgar, could adopt the language of a bricklayer's labourer as his usual dialect, making use of such words as *spalpeen*, &c. (see Lord Castlebar's address to his tradesmen;) and this peer too educated in an English school! We cannot dismiss the subject without taking this opportunity to express our regret, that persons of talent *actually moving in the higher circles* do not condescend occasionally to employ their pens in works of this description; by which means we might sometimes see high life delineated *as it is*, in opposition to the hosts of peers and peeresses foisted upon us by hosts of *closetteers*, the children of ignorance, generated upon a distempered brain.

Punch's Query.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

MY DEAR SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that SMITHFIELD is, by an *uphill motion*, which, compared to that of the SOLWAY MOSS, is anti-retrograde, to be removed to a situation near St. Luke's-hospital *for lunatics*, I applied to our *Merry Andrew*, old *Lawrence Grill*, who knows more of ancient laws and customs than *** but no matter! After confirming the report, he informed me, that it was rather a *ticklish* thing to meddle with *chartered rights*; that corporations had their origin, in most instances, from the grants of *markets* and *fairs*, under the Saxons in the early ages of christianity; that these, with respect to the metropolis, were recognized in the charter of EDWARD *the Confessor*, as may be seen more at large in the book, *De antiquis Legibus, Libertatibus, et Consuetudinibus, Civit.* LONDON. which book is called *Speculum*; that under the Normans the *castellated barons* enjoyed the same rights, but that they reverted to the city upon the restoration of the Saxon line, *temp.* HEN. II.; that *Smithfield* is mentioned as a market "without the gates of the city" by *Fitzstephen*; and that its fair was granted to the priory of *St. Bartholomew*. In consequence of this information, the impropriety of removing so ancient an establishment struck me most forcibly, more especially as the *emporium* for the exhibition of HORNED CATTLE has already travelled from the EAST to the WEST: however, with this, Mr. Editor, I have nothing to do; but there is one thing that touches me nearly, and upon which I hope you will give me satisfaction; that is, in consequence of this transition, what are to become of the *chartered rights* of LONDON in general, and of BARTHOLOMEW-FAIR in particular?

I am, yours, &c.

PUNCH.

⁎ I am no enemy to *surveyors*, though they sometimes *see* more of our *puppetical machinery* than *I could wish*.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DESTRUCTION OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE BY FIRE!!!

WE had the painful task of announcing in our last number (p. 145) the complete destruction of this magnificent edifice; on the erection, improvement, and decoration of which so much labour, ingenuity, and expense have been bestowed: we have now to add some particulars of this lamentable event.

The flames first broke out next Brydges-street, in the coffee-room on the first tier, immediately over the lounge, or lobby. The engines, although instantly sent for, could not reach the scene of destruction in time to give effectual assistance. It was nearly half past eleven before they could be brought to work, and at that period the violence of the flames was irresistible. The figure of Apollo, at the top of the theatre, fell down with a tremendous crash, in about a quarter of an hour after the discovery of the flames; and the most serious fears were entertained for all the houses situated in Vinegar-yard, Woburn-court, and the adjacent passages. The inhabitants began to remove their most valuable effects; but soon found it impossible to carry their wishes into execution, in consequence of the multitudes of people that crowded from every quarter of the metropolis.

When the fire was first discovered in the interior of the theatre, several attempts were made to extinguish it; but it had completely identified itself with the wood, and in less than five minutes after the entrance of Mr. Johnston, the machinist, who, residing close to the house, was one of the first that witnessed the progress of the flames, the boxes, pit, and stage were covered with fire and smoke. A few papers and accounts were taken from the treasury with great difficulty and danger. All efforts were in vain to preserve a single vestige of the interior of the house. The multitude assembled on the occasion amounted to many thousands. The flames were visible to a vast extent, from the commanding situation of the theatre, and of course attracted crowds in every direction. Russell-street, Drury-lane, Catherine-street, Brydges-street, Charles-street, Bow-street, Tavistock-street, Long-acre, and Covent-garden, were absolutely filled with spectators. Such was the force of the conflagration, that its heat was very strongly felt at the church in Covent-garden, and at the bottom of Catherine-street, in the Strand. It is esteemed a fortunate circumstance by some, that there was no performance at the theatre on that evening (being a Friday in Lent); while others think that, had there been an audience in the house, the alarm would have been so instantly given, as to lead to the almost immediate extinction of the flames.

We regret to state, that the solidity of the walls, upon which the architect and the managers placed the most confident reliance, failed, and they gave way. Shortly after one o'clock the chief part of the fronts in Russell and Brydges-streets fell in with a horrible crash; and before two, the side in Vinegar-yard fell with a dreadful noise. It turns out, that the edifice was erected upon timber piers, cased with brick, and faced with white cement. The destruction of the whole building is of course easily accounted for.

About twelve o'clock intelligence of the conflagration reached the House of Commons, and the fire was distinctly visible from the gallery windows. Several of the members quitted the House, and went upon Westminster-bridge to view the flames, which, from that point, presented a spectacle more terrific than any that has been witnessed in this capital since the great fire of 1666. Mr. W. Elliott and Lord Temple suggested the propriety of an adjournment, in consideration of the great personal calamity which the House had just been informed had befallen a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan), for whom every one must feel. Mr. Sheridan, in a low tone of voice, and evidently much affected, said, he did not think the misfortune which had happened to himself was of a proper nature to interrupt the proceedings of the House. This sentiment was with difficulty acquiesced in, and the debate proceeded.

Those who recollect how beautiful and conspicuous an object the theatre appeared from the bridge, may form some conception of the awful picture it exhibited, glowing in every part with ignited matter. The conflagration cast

so strong a light on Blackfriars-bridge, that a gentleman upon it was able at twelve o'clock to read a small print of an advertisement in a newspaper!

"*The insurance offices*" have not suffered so materially as was erroneously stated in most of the papers. The following, we understand, is an exact statement of the amount of the sums insured on the theatre, at the respective fire offices:

The British	5,000l.
Imperial	13,500l.
Hope	10,000l.
Eagle	6,500l.
	35,000l.

It is evident, that the above sum must be inconsiderable indeed, in comparison with the extent of the injury which this deplorable event has occasioned, and which amounts to near 300,000l.!!

After Mr. Sheridan had arrived at the fatal spot from the House of Commons, and it was evident that no human exertion could rescue this favourite scene of "harmless pleasure" from the fury of the devouring element, he was prevailed upon to adjourn to the Piazza coffee-house; where he received every possible attention from the proprietors, and was consoled as feelingly as the case would admit by many private friends, amongst whom were the Duke of York and Lord Mountjoy.

Mr. Sheridan acted with astonishing fortitude. He said—"The accident is what we are all liable to; that may be remedied: but it is not in my power to save numbers, who, from a privation of their accustomed employment, are menaced with inevitable ruin. My only consolation is, in witnessing the attachment and exertions of my friends; and in the reflection, that, so far as I have been enabled to collect, *no lives have been lost.*"

The extraordinary circumstance of two national theatres, and a royal palace, having been all on fire within the space of the last five months, rendered Conjecture very busy, and afforded ample employment for Rumour and her hundred tongues. We trust, however, that the misfortune is solely attributable to accident; as it is said to be owing to some *plumbers*, who had been at work that day, and who, if true in this instance, have occasioned, by their culpable negligence, the injury and destruction of three national edifices, viz. Westminster-abbey much defaced!—Covent-garden church burnt!—Drury-lane Theatre burnt!

Thus has been demolished a structure which, built at an amazing expense, and conducted upon a magnificent establishment, has not lasted more than fifteen or sixteen years. As Dr. Johnson remarked upon the death of his friend Garrick, the accident may truly be said to have "eclipsed the gaiety of nations;" and fully bears out the moralist's assertion, that "our pains and our pleasures are nearly allied." The destruction of our places of amusement by fire is very remarkable; and we believe none have escaped but Colman's theatre, the Lyceum, Sadler's Wells, and the Royalty.

The loss of the performers has of course been very considerable. Nothing was saved from the flames, excepting the book accounts of the theatre, and some property of Messrs. De Camp, Russell, and Matthews, and of Mrs. Jordan.

Among the articles which Mr. Sheridan has lost, and which he most dearly prized, were, two piano-fortes, formerly belonging to the late Mrs. Sheridan, and for one of which he had been offered 1000l. which he refused to take; a very valuable clock, which stood between the green-room and the private boxes, formerly the property of Mr. Garrick, which was worth 700l. and which required winding up but once a year; an organ, which stood on the stage, of Handel's, worth 800l. and the whole of Mr. Sheridan's magnificent furniture, which was conveyed thither when Mr. Sheridan left Somerset-house.

Next to the injury which Mr. Sheridan will suffer, is that which befals Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. and her four daughters; whose sole dependence was on a quarter part of the theatre, of which they were proprietors.

Mr. Matthews, Mr. Russell, Mr. De Camp, and Mr. Penley, the performers, were at the house of Richard Wilson, Esq. in Lincoln's-inn-fields, when the alarm was given of the theatre being in flames. They all started together. The three first were just in time to save some of their properties. Mr. Penley arrived only to see his dressing-room enveloped in fire.

It has been said that the reservoir was empty of water. This is not true. A fireman belonging to the British, of the name of White, had the care of it; and but two days before, he had in-

spected the premises, the engine, pipes, plugs, and buckets, and they were all in order.

The rapidity of the flames was unexampled. As soon as it reached the front boxes, it ran along like a train of powder. This was owing to the very dry oil paint of the fronts. From the boxes it communicated to the fly-wings of the stage, and thus spread one universal torrent of fire over the whole hollow extent of the theatre. If the walls had been a solid mass of masonry, like the Albion Mills, the fire would, in all probability, have been limited to the area; but the building, as we have stated, was a timber carcase, nogged and faced with brick; so that when the fire reached the beam-ends, the casing gave way, and piece after piece was precipitated to the ground.

The late theatre opened under the management of Mr. Kemble, on Wednesday, March 13, 1794, with a selection of oratorio music. The performers were, Storace, Mrs. Crouch, Master Walsh, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Meredith, of Liverpool, who made his first appearance in London. Among the company at the opening were, the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Prince William of Gloucester, the Duke of Portland, and the Duchess of Gordon.

The first dramatic representation took place on Easter Monday, the 21st of April, 1794. The play was *Macbeth*, and Mr. C. Kemble made his first appearance as *Malcolm*; *Lady Macbeth* by Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Kemble spoke an occasional prologue; and Miss Farren, the present Countess of Derby, an epilogue, in the character of the housekeeper of a mansion opened for show. After describing the merits of the New Drury, she admonished the audience to resist alarms from *fire*, for the managers could *drown them* in a minute. She also mentioned the iron curtain, which would save from fire

———their benefactors,
And ONLY burn the SCENERY and the ACTORS.

The curtain was then drawn up, to shew a piece of water on the stage filled from the reservoir on the roof of the theatre. A bridge was thrown over the water with an arch; and a man rowed in a boat under the arch, while the music played "The jolly young Waterman." The iron curtain was afterwards dropped in joints, and the stage was completely separated from the audience. Several men then came forward with sledge hammers, and beat the curtain, to convince the audience that it was iron. At the conclusion a statue of Shakspeare was displayed, surrounded by his characters, and hailed by the Jubilee-song of the Mulberry-tree.

[See European Magazine, Vol. XXV. p. 384.]

THEATRES DESTROYED.—The following is an account of former conflagrations of this kind:—

Drury-lane was built 1662; destroyed by fire 1672; rebuilt 1674; pulled down 1791; rebuilt 1794; destroyed again by fire on Friday evening, Feb. 24, 1809.

Covent-garden was built 1733; enlarged 1792; destroyed by fire Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1808.

Opera-house, Haymarket, opened 1704; burnt down 1789; the foundation of the present house laid 1790.

Pantheon, Oxford-street, opened 1772; converted to an Opera-house 1784; burnt down 1792.

Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down on the Duke of York's birth-night 1794; rebuilt; and burnt down a second time in 1803.

Royal Circus destroyed by fire on the Prince of Wales's birth-day 1805.

COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY (*at the Haymarket Theatre*), March 9.—A Comedy from the pen of Mr. ALLINGHAM, called "INDEPENDENCE; or, *The Trustee*," was presented for the first time: it experienced, however, such a reception, as renders it unnecessary for us to say much respecting its merits or demerits.

The story is constructed altogether of worn-out common-place materials.—An adopted boy falls in love with the daughter of his patron; and a younger brother seeks to possess himself of the estate which properly descends to the elder, by representing him as dead, &c. which nefarious act is as awkwardly planned, as it is clumsily prevented being carried into effect.—The attempt of the author which is deserving of most credit is, that of delineating character; in which, however, he has only given a little novelty of colouring to some old family-pictures.

The acting was admirable: the exertions of Munden, Emery, Fawcett, Liston, Mrs. H. Johnston, Mrs. Davenport, and others, warded off the wrath of the audience till towards the close of the performance; when it was loud, and we thought decisive; the piece, how-

ever, lingered through a six nights' existence, and then dropped.

A Prologue and Epilogue were delivered by Mr. Brunton and Mrs. H. Johnston. The chief merit of the former was its brevity: the latter was pretty enough, but not very new.

Drury-lane Company (*At the Opera House*), March 16.—Mr. Taylor, having very liberally granted to the Drury-lane Company the use of the King's Theatre (*gratis*) for three nights, they opened this evening with *Man and Wife, Sylvester Daggerwood*, and an Opera Ballet, to a very genteel audience. Previous to the performance, Mr. Elliston delivered the following Address, which had been written for the occasion by Mr. Eyre, a respectable actor in the company:

Oft have you seen, upon the silver tide,
A floating bulwark, Britain's guard and pride,
With tow'ring masts, that ages might defy,
(Those naval pillars of her victory),
With gaudy streamers, and with sails unfurl'd,
Looking defiance on the wat'ry world!
Her crew, as hardy as the rocks that brave
The bold invasion of the furious wave,
With dauntless valour, send on ev'ry breeze
Those sounds of triumph—"Britain rules the Seas!"
Yes, on her foes, her vengeance she can pour,
But who can still the elemental roar?
What voice can calm the ocean's dreadful sound,
When winds sing out the sailor's dirge around?
Or when, by lightning struck, the ship displays
The double horrors of the fun'ral blaze!
The crew, desponding, leave the burning deck,
And turn, with anguish, from the sinking wreck!
Thus, *our* stout vessel, whose stupendous height
Shone with the radiance of Apollo's light,*
Which erst had stood the many hostile blows,
The awful thunders of our *critic foes*,
Goes now dismantl'd—cast away—and burn'd,
And all her trophies into ashes turn'd!
Whilst *we*, the ship-wreck'd mariners, were tost
Upon the world's wide seas, and nearly lost;
But hope, that steady pilot of the soul,
Took to this *life-boat*, and preserv'd the whole;
Bore us in safety to the friendly shore,
Where kind protection open'd wide this door,†
Offer'd a shelter to the suff'ring crew,
Whose future welfare must depend on you;
[*To the audience.*
Your lib'ral aid must help us to refit,
And arm the muses for the war of wit;
Whilst we, the champions of the poet's cause,
Will study to preserve the drama's laws,
And gain the meed of merit—your applause.

The other two nights' performances were, March 20, The Honey Moon, a Ballet, and The Mock Doctor; and March 23, The Country Girl, a Ballet, and The Irishman in London.

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* Alluding to the figure of Apollo, which stood at the top of the *Theatre*.

† Alluding to Mr. Taylor, of the Opera House, who generously gave the *free* use of his theatre, for three nights, to the company.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I MEAN to furnish you, now and then, with some really inspired poetry. The fact is, I am a Dreamer; and, what is very particular, I never dream of any thing but in verse. I shall give you my whole history in this way, in, perhaps, your next Number; and, in the mean time, you are welcome to the following specimen of my abilities, which was actually dreamt, and never written but for the purpose of transcribing it to you.

Yours,

SOMNUS.

EPITAPH ON A NOTORIOUS LAWYER.

HERE lies, while the fiends and the furies all revel,
Of the law a most exquisite limb;
Who, while he was living, was down on the devil;
Now the devil is down upon him.

COQUETRY.

Written in Edinburgh, Ten or Eleven Years since, by the late Edmund Lechmere, Esq. *formerly Member for Worcester.*

ADDRESSED TO BELINDA.

TO say I hate the crowded mall,
Where foppery strolls at fashion's call,
Would anger half our pretty friends,
And no such thing their bard intends;
There let each beauty hold her reign,
Inspire with love and rack with pain,
Try rival arts—'tis mine to tell,
In affectation who excel.
Sweet girls!—first miss in large *surtout*,
With *treble* capes, or *summer suit*,
With straddling gait and mannish air,
With turn'd-up lip and saucy leer,
Apes the young bully for your heart,
And calls her *beaver*—"devilish s[illegible]

Others, in muslin robes array'd,
Accusing nature, seem to tread,
As if life's transient day were past,
And ev'ry step would be the last.
But lo! the tiptoe *debonnaire!*
Whose ev'ry glance condemneth care,
With rubied lip, perpetual smiles,
Nods, glances, winks, a world of wiles—
Light as the gossamer, she leans,
And lisps the phrase that *nothing* means;
Lives in the mind like morning's dream,
When reason hails the solar beam,
The vision pleas'd—the moment o'er,
'Tis gone—and ne'er remember'd more.
Here the sultana deigns to tread,
With speaking eye, and crested head,
Studious of every nameless grace,
Of peerless form, and perfect face,
Whose twinkling fringes veil her sight,
Too weak to dare congenial light;
Yet still, from forth th'empassion'd eye,
Involuntary glances fly.
The vainest fop in folly's train
Is *now* her most obsequious swain:
Behold! she wastes her ardent gaze,
To purchase—what?—a *coxcomb's praise!*
Observ'd, she blushing turns aside,
And feels her soul's returning pride;
She scorns but for the passing hour
So poorly to exert her pow'r.
Say, is *Belinda's* likeness here?
Yes; freely drawn—as I'm sincere.
But listen to thine ardent friend,
And bid each sister grace attend;
For *affectation* is their bane,
And manhood scorns to wear her chain.
That form alone awakes the sense;
And the persuasive eloquence,
Which from her lips unstudied breaks
Whene'er *Belinda* smiling speaks,
Might prompt th' insensate to adore,
Who ne'er had learnt to feel before.
But *all* that over-bounteous Heav'n
Has, lavishly indulgent, giv'n,
May not content th' ungrateful fair,
And merit's grown beneath her care!
The *Sapphic* muse attends in vain;
No more she tries th' enchanting strain;
Disdains her native pow'rs to please;
For haggard *art* quits beauteous *ease;*
Scorns to assert her pow'rful mind,
And hold in bondage half mankind.

ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

HARK! the loud trumpet, from Iberia's shore,
The thund'ring cannon sounds, the rattling car;
The muse in anguish mourns the death of Moore;
And echo, sighing, marks the woes of war.

Ah, fatal day! but yet some future age
May read his glory, contemplate his name,
Recorded in our brilliant hist'ry's page,
And strive to emulate by it his fame.

Let this to England mark the hero's name
A bright example for some future day;
Be he the magnet of the path to fame;
Be he the talisman to guide their way.

To guard, protect, and 'stablish freedom's laws,
And force the flag of tyranny to low'r,
His blood he shed in liberty's great cause,
Blasting oppression, checking slavery's pow'r.

With glory rob'd, with honour's wounds he died;
In vict'ry's arms the hero sunk to rest:
Thus, with his last and falt'ring voice, he cried,
If England's satisfied, in death I'm blest.

JOHN DRINKWATER.

Westminster, 13th March, 1809.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 4, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K.B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, at Barbadoes, 19th December, 1808.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Collier, of his majesty's ship Circe, the senior officer of the blockading squadron stationed from the Diamond to the Pearl Rocks, Martinique, giving an account of the destruction of the French corvette la Cygne, which sailed from Cherbourg on the 11th No[vember] with the Papillon, another corvette, and la Verrus, la Junon, and l'Amphitrite frigates. In performing this service, I am sorry to send the enclosed report of the loss which has been sustained by the vessels engaged, owing to the corvette having been supported by the batteries, field-pieces, and musketry from the shore, in her attempt to reach St. Pierre's; but the object is fully accomplished, as she is bilged in such a situation as to render it impossible to recover the vessel, or the flour with which she is loaded. One of the schooners in company with her was burnt, and the other drove on shore and destroyed; each of them also having been loaded with flour and provisions. Captain Collier deserves great praise for his perseverance in overcoming the obstacles which the enemy presented by the numerous batteries which lined the shore in that part of

the coast; and he speaks in the highest terms of Captain Brenton of the Amaranthe, as well as of the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant Wright, and a party of the Royal York rangers, who were serving as marines.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

H. M. S. Circe, off St. Pierre's, Martinique, Dec. 14.

SIR,

On Monday, at eleven A.M. his majesty's brig Morne Fortunee informed me, by signal, that an enemy's brig and two schooners were at anchor off the Pearl. I immediately recalled the look-out vessels named as per margin,* and made all sail towards the enemy. On our nearing St. Pierre's, I perceived a large schooner towing along shore, under cover of a number of troops. The schooner finding it impossible to get between St. Pierre's and the Circe, the Stork closing fast, they run her on shore under a battery of four guns, flanked by two smaller ones, and the beach lined with troops. The signal was then made to close with the enemy, and engage in succession, the Circe leading, followed by the Stork and Morne Fortunee; being within pistol-shot, the small batteries were soon silenced, and the troops driven from the beach. Seeing the brig and schooner unloading, I directed the Morne Fortunee to watch the schooner in shore, and to give similar orders to the Epervier on her coming up. We then made sail towards the brig and the other schooner, which were lying well to windward close to the beach, under cover of four batteries and an immense number of troops and field-pieces, which they had brought down on the beach to protect her. Having placed the barge and two cutters under the command of Lieutenant Crook, Mr. Collman, purser, Mr. Smith, master, and Mr. Thomas, carpenter, who handsomely volunteered with sixty-eight men to bring the brig out, I then made sail with the Stork and Express towards her, and directed the boats to lay off until the brig's fire slackened. It getting late, the vessels lying close in with the rocks, and having no pilot on board, I stood in, and was handsomely seconded by Captain Le Geyt, of the Stork. The ships did not commence action until our men were wounded from the beach with musketry. We then bore up under a heavy fire of great guns and small arms. Having passed the batteries and brig, the Circe's boats not waiting for the Stork's to come up, boarded in the most gallant manner; and it is with extreme concern I have to add, that their gallantry did not meet with its reward; they were beat back with dreadful slaughter; one boat taken and one sunk, the other entirely disabled. Our loss in the boats are killed, wounded, and missing, fifty-six By this time it was dark; I stood off until da[y]light, determining to persevere and destroy the brig if possible. In the evening I was joined by the Amaranthe, who watched the brig during the night.

At eight A.M. we perceived she had weighed; Captain Brenton, in the most handsome manner, volunteering to bring her out, she was then towing and sweeping close in shore towards St. Pierre's; the boats of the Circe and Stork, and men from the Express, were sent to tow the Amaranthe up, who was at this time sweeping and using every exertion to close with the enemy. At ten, the French brig grounded near several batteries, to the northward of St. Pierre's; the Amaranthe tacked and worked in under a heavy fire from the batteries and brig, from which she suffered considerably, having one killed and five wounded, followed by the Circe, the rest of the squadron engaging the batteries to leeward. From the Amaranthe's well-directed fire, she soon obliged them to quit the brig. Lieutenant Hay, of the Amaranthe, on this service distinguished himself very much, and speaks of the gallantry of Messrs. Brooke and Rigmaiden, of the same sloop, in very handsome terms, who, with the boats of the Circe, Amaranthe, and Stork, boarded her under a heavy fire from the batteries and troops on shore. Lieutenant Hay, finding her bilged and impossible to get her off, effectually destroyed her in the evening. Captain Brenton again volunteered to destroy the schooner then on shore. I ordered Lieutenant George Robinson, second of the Amaranthe, but acting first of the Circe, with my order, on this occasion, to follow the directions of Captain Brenton. At nine o'clock I had the pleasure to see her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. I am sorry to add, that, on this service, Mr. Jones, master of the Amaranthe, was wounded; and one seaman killed, and three wounded, belonging to the Express.

The captains, officers, and crews of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved with that coolness and intrepidity inherent in British seamen, particularly the Amaranthe, whose gallant conduct was noticed by the whole squadron. From the troops of the Royal York Rangers, under the command of Lieutenant Wright, doing duty as marines, I received every assistance. Lieutenant Crook, who commanded the boats, I am sorry to say, is severely wounded in four places; the loss of this galla[nt] young man's services are severely fe[lt on] board the Circe. I am likewise sor[ry to] add, that Mr. Coleman, purser, is a[...] number that is dangerously wo[...]is conduct on this and other o[...]eserves my warmest approbation. [...]g, we discovered the brig de[...]s la Cygne, of 18 guns and 140 [...] flour, guns, and cartridge-paper, [...]ief of Martinique. The two schooners [...]r, and were armed; I have

* Stork, Epervier, and Expr[...]

not yet learnt their force or names; I am happy to say, that the one left off the Pearl is on shore bilged. In the performance of this service, our loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been very great; but I have the consolation to think, that it was in the execution of an indispensable duty; and the grand object of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, will, I trust, justify the means which I have adopted, if not a small consolation to the relatives of those who fell.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. A. COLLIER.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board the Squadron under the command of Francis A. Collier, Esq. in Action with the Enemy off Martinique, the 12th and 13th December, 1808.—Circe, 9 killed, 21 wounded, 26 missing—56; Amaranthe, 1 killed, 6 wounded—7; Stork, 1 killed, 1 wounded—2; Express, 1 killed, 3 wounded—4; Epervier, none killed or wounded; Morne Fortunee, ditto.—Total, 12 killed, 31 wounded, 26 missing—69.

[The Gazette likewise gives an account of the capture of the French brig Revanche, of 6 guns and 44 men, with provisions, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe, by the Beilette sloop, Captain Sanders; of the Admiral Villaret, of 8 guns and 32 men, by the Goree, Captain Spear; and of the Pommereuil, of 14 guns and 60 men, by the Shannon, Captain Brooke.]

FEBRUARY 11.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Lord George Stuart, Captain of his Majesty's Ship l'Aimable, to the Senior Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels off the Texel, dated the 7th Instant, and transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, by Rear-admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, on the 2d instant, while standing to the southward to regain my station, his majesty's ship under my command being driven by the late tempestuous weather from off the Texel on the Wellbank, I perceived, at eleven A.M. a strange sail on the weather quarter, standing to the northward and eastward; concluding from that she was an enemy, I immediately wore round and made all sail, and, after a chase of twenty-eight ho[illegible] at four P.M. on the 3d instant (Aberdeen [illegible]ing north 75 deg. W. distance 36 league[illegible] [illegible]e alongside of her, and having exchang[illegible] [illegible]sides, continued a running fight, and in a few minutes she struck. She proved to be l'Iris, French national 24-gun ship, commanded by Monsieur Miquet, capitaine de frigate, but capable of carrying 32 guns, had only 24 when taken, 22 24-pounder carronades and two long twelves, a complement of 140 men. She is only ten months old, copper-fastened, and, I think, in every respect qualified for his majesty's service. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 29th ultimo, bound to Martinique, with 640 casks of flour on board, besides being victualled and stored with every species to four months. I am happy to say, only two men were slightly wounded. The enemy lost two killed and eight wounded. I am concerned to add, we suffered materially in our masts and rigging; the mainmast shot in the head, mainyard shot away in the slings, the mizenmast-head and mizen-top-mast shot away, also the trysail mast and the rigging and sails greatly cut up.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

List of Wounded.—Anthony Nelson, seaman; James Magra, marine.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Schomberg, of the Loire, dated at sea, the 6th instant, stating the capture of l'Hebe French national ship of war, frigate built, mounting 18 twenty-four pounder carronades and two long twelves, with 160 men, after an action of about twenty minutes. The Hebe is of 450 tons, was bound to St. Domingo with 600 barrels of flour, had captured three vessels, and was commanded by Mons. le Bretonneniere.—Also another from Captain Maling, of the Undaunted, announcing the capture of the San Joseph copper-bottomed privateer, pierced for 18, but mounting only 14 guns, with 96 men.]

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

[This Gazette contains a copy of a letter from Captain Newcombe, of the Beagle sloop, announcing the capture of la Fortune French privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men, commanded by Captain Tucker. The prize was from Calais, made no capture, and had one man dangerously wounded.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

[This Gazette contains the copy of a letter from Captain Worth, of his majesty's sloop Helena, relating the capture of l'Auguste, of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage guns, large swivels, and 24 men.]

FORE[illegible] [illegible]TELLIGENCE.

WE have the painful task to [illegible] the important intell[illegible] LUTION IN SWEDEN; [illegible] [illegible]h the King has been made prisoner; [illegible] Uolas and Fersen, and others of his [illegible] have been put under arrest; and

his uncle the Duke of Sudermania, formerly regent, assumed the reigns of government. Two proclamations announce the designs of the friends of the revolution: The one, dated from the palace, at Stockholm, March 13, and subscribed by the duke, declares, "that under existing circumstances, HIS MAJESTY IS INCAPABLE OF ACTING, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation: We therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the family, of age) are induced for the time being, as administrators of the kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands; which, with the help of the ALMIGHTY, we will conduct so that THE NATION MAY REGAIN PEACE, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state."—The other, signed by the commander of the troops in Vermeland, concurs in this last particular, details the grievances under the former administration, and indicates the disposition of the writer to conciliate the courts of Petersburgh and Copenhagen in the following expressions:—"The rulers of Russia and Denmark, incessantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquility of a nation which merely desires to live or die independent."

We learn by a letter from Gottenburgh of the 15th instant, that overtures for peace had been immediately made to the cabinets of Petersburgh and Paris!

On the 5th of January, peace was concluded between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, by the British minister (Mr. Adair) and Hakka Effendi; in consequence of which, all the ports in the Turkish Empire were opened to British Commerce.

By the Dutch and French papers, we learn, that Saragossa surrendered on the 21st of February.

The brave garrison had vigorously and successfully repulsed the several previous attacks of the enemy on that place.—The gallant Palafox, in answer to a summons of the French General Moncey, declared he would hear of no alternative between death and triumph; between the disgrace and repulse of the enemy, or such a resistance as would render the fall of Saragossa, if it must fall, the wonder and envy of future ages.—*Such has been its fall!*

Private advices state, that Bonaparte's precipitate return from Spain, was occasioned by despatches which he had received from Petersburgh, informing him that the Emperor of Austria had made known to the Emperor Alexander his hostile determination against France, in consequence of Buonaparte's conduct towards Spain, and solicited his co-operation in the common cause of all legitimate monarchy. It is added, that further information on this subject has been obtained by the means of an intercepted letter from the Queen of Prussia to her father, the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, in which she expresses a hope that her husband would shortly be restored to his former rank in Europe.

There seems every probability of an immediate war between Austria and France.

Eight towns in Holland, have been entirely destroyed by the late inundations, and most of the inhabitants lost their lives. More than fourteen large villages, besides some hundreds of men, women, children, and cattle, were carried away by the devouring element. The ruin of several of the dykes is added to the accounts. Louis Buonoparte, with some of his Dutch officers, attended in person: the *King*, it is stated, standing up to his middle in water, assisted in throwing large stones, several hundreds of mattrasses, beds, &c. into a breach made by the sea, near Gorinchem, and which, after several hours hard labour the inhabitants succeeded in stopping, and thus saved their town. Many wooden houses in the villages being loosened from their foundations, were seen driving upon the surface of the water into the sea, and the people in them frequently crying for assistance without any possibility of relief.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE investigation and discussions upon the conduct of the Duke of York in his official capacity, which have occupied so many anxious days and nights, are at last drawn to a conclusion. His Royal Highness is by a large majority of the House of Commons acquitted of PERSONAL CORRUPTION, or PERSONAL PARTICIPATION in the mal-practices or infamous conduct of Mrs. Clarke; and after a clear, unqualified, unconditional ACQUITTAL by the House of Commons, he seized the first moment to tender HIS RESIGNATION as COMMANDER IN CHIEF; an office which, by the acknowledgment of all parties, he has ably, faithfully, and diligently administered for the benefit of the public during fourteen years: in so doing, his royal highness has shewn, *it was not for his office, but for his* HONOUR,* that he contended. He has seized

* On the 23d of February, the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons address'd the House in the following terms:

"I have to acquaint the House, that since I came hither, I have received a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the

the very first moment which, consistently with his honour, he could seize, to yield to the opinion of so many of his countrymen; and not taking upon himself to decide whether the wish for his retirement was as just as it was general, it was sufficient for him to know that it prevailed to a considerable extent, to fix his determination of acceding to it. No man has a right to contend against the public opinion *for an office*; for his HONOUR, every man is bound to contend, against every attack upon it, against the whole public—if it be necessary, against the world!—The honour of the Duke of York is justified; his office he has returned to his SOVEREIGN, who entrusted him with it.* The errors of his royal highness in forming a temporary connexion with so infamous a woman as Mrs. Clarke, are deeply to be lamented; but the liberal character of Britons will dispose them to consider the anxiety and humiliation which he has suffered; nor will they be insensible of the reformation which this severe lesson will necessarily produce in his conduct. The investigation will be productive of great national good; and we conceive that Colonel Wardle is deserving the thanks of the country, for his manly and independent conduct; in having boldly dared, *single-handed*, to attack the hydra of corruption, and to assail her even in her very den: yet, highly as we appreciate the conduct of Colonel Wardle, we regret that a character so nearly approaching to patriotic excellence should for a moment have suffered the least shade upon its veracity;—our idea of *strict impartiality* obliges us to remark, that at the commencement of the investigation, there did appear a most suspicious communication and connexion existing between Colonel Wardle and Mrs. Clarke—the latter is proved to have stated, as if upon her oath, that *the day before, she never saw Colonel Wardle; in which assertion Colonel Wardle joined*; although they were

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contents of which relate to the inquiry now pending before the committee of the whole House. With the permission of the House, I will read the letter."

The Speaker then read the letter, which was as follows:

"*Horse Guards, Feb. 23, 1809.*—SIR, I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into my conduct, as commander-in-chief of his majesty's army, had closed its examinations; and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this letter, through you, to the House of Commons.—I observe with the deepest concern, that in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful; and I must ever regret and lament, that a connection should ever have existed, which has thus exposed my character and honour to public animadversion.—With respect to my alledged offences, connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a prince, distinctly assert my innocence; not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all. My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope, that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but if, on such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice, that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject, by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.

"I am, Sir, your's,

"FREDERICK."

"*To the Speaker of the House of Commons.*"

* In the letter, in which his resignation was tendered, his royal highness stated, that "The House of Commons having, after a most attentive and laborious investigation of the merits of certain allegations preferred against him, passed a resolution of his innocence, he might now approach his majesty, and might venture to tender to him his resignation of the chief command of his majesty's army; as he could no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, nor be accused of having shrunk from the extent of an inquiry which, painful as it had been, he trusted he should appear, even to those who had been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with the patience and firmness which could arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence. The motive which influenced him arose from the truest sense of duty, and the warmest attachment to his majesty, from which he had never departed, and which his majesty had, if possible, confirmed, by the affectionate and paternal solicitude which he had shewn for his son's honour and welfare upon the present distressing occasion. To his majesty, as a most kind and indulgent father, as a most gracious sovereign, he owed every thing; and the feeling of this alone would have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination which he had taken. It would not become him to say, that he should not quit with sincere regret a situation in which his majesty's confidence and partiality had placed him, and the duties of which it had been his anxious study and his pride, during 14 years, to discharge with integrity and fidelity. Whether he might be allowed to add with advantage to his majesty's service, his majesty was best able to decide."

both convicted of having SEEN EACH OTHER THREE DIFFERENT TIMES ON THAT DAY, *besides going in a carriage together!!* We do believe it very possible that the *gallant colonel*, or even the *starchest puritan* of the age, might *forget himself* in the company of Mrs. Clarke; but we scarcely believe it possible for any man to have been three times in the company of this woman on one day, and totally forget it the next: we could have wished the hon. gentleman had not so committed himself; for during the whole investigation, he has in every other instance proved himself an able, independent, and upright member of the House. This momentous business may now, as far as parliamentary procedure is concerned, be considered as settled. The triumph of publicity is on this occasion complete. The utility, the unspeakable importance, of a free press, was never, than on this occasion, more illustriously displayed. It has trodden down all obstacles, all resistance, all artifice, and all power; and given the patriotic voice of the nation its salutary and paramount influence!

[For prevarication on the above inquiry, General Clavering and Captain Sandon were, on the Speaker's warrant, committed to Newgate.]

FEB. 28. A duel between Lord Viscount Falkland and Mr. Powell, of Devonshire-place, was fought at Goldar's-green, near North-end, Hampstead. After the parties had taken their distance, his lordship received Mr. Powell's fire; and, being dangerously wounded, was brought to town in a chaise, to Mr. Powell's house, in Devonshire-place, where he died in two days after. An inquest was held next day, by Mr. Hodgson; when the Jury returned a verdict of—*Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.* It appeared, that to the last moment of his life Lord Falkland never disclosed any particulars either to his lady or his attendants.

MAR. 1. His Excellency Don Pedro de Cevallos, Ambassador extraordinary from the Supreme Junta of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty, had an audience of his Majesty, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received.

3. An alarming fire broke out, between 11 and 12 at night, in the south-west corner of ChristChurch great quadrangle; which raged with such violence, that in a very short time the whole of the library (including some valuable Oriental manuscripts) and effects of Dr. White, were entirely consumed, with the apartments of the Rev. Mr. Smelt, Messrs. Brown, Meyler, Keogh, James, Roe,: those of Lord Apsley, Messrs. Finch and Buxton, are partially burnt.—The loss is estimated at 12,000*l.*

Mary Bateman, a sorceress, for the wilful murder of Rebecca Perigo, wife of W. Perigo of Bramley, near Leeds, was tried at York assizes; and the Jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty.

The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Curwen, have been elected vice-presidents of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.

The price of paper has experienced another heavy advance; making a rise of about 80 per cent. within the last two years.

It has been suggested, that every theatre in the united kingdom should give a benefit, in aid of rebuilding Drury-lane Theatre.

BIRTHS.

AT his lordship's house in Grosvenor-square, the Viscountess Grimston, of a son and heir.——The lady of Sir E. Carrington, of a son.——At Blackheath, the lady of Captain T. Larkins, of a daughter.——At his seat, Mount Prospect, in the county of Limerick, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron, of a son.——The lady of Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. of a son.——In Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, the lady Augusta Leith, of a son——The wife of Thomas Cadell, Esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, of a daughter.——The wife of James Watson, labourer, at Kirk-murthill, parish of Lismahagow, Scotland, of three children, one boy and two girls, who, with the mother, are all in a good way.——A cottager's wife, in the parish of Farnwell, county of Forfar, of three children, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are all well and thriving.——At St. Andrew's, the Viscountess Glentworth, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

AT Heckfield, Hants, the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.B. to Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and late wife of Lord Boringdon, from whom she was divorced by an act passed on the preceding Tuesday——T. Custance, Esq. eldest son of J. Custance, Esq. of Weston-house, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of the late M. Bower, Esq.——The Rev. Mr. Baldwyn, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Miss A. Riggs, daughter of Henry Riggs, Esq. of Eastbourne Cottage, Sussex.——Sir Edward Synge, Bart. to Miss Welch, niece of NoahHill Neale, Esq. of Gloucester.——

At Bridgnorth, Salop, the Rev. W. W. Holland, of New College, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Mr. Murray, of Fleet-street, London.——At Hurley, Berkshire, George Keylock Rusden, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, B.A. to Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Townsend, rector of Asstrop, Lincolnshire.——Mr. G. Ledger, of Lombard-street, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of William Warren, Esq. Knightsbridge.——B. Duncan, Esq. of Panton-square, to Miss Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of David Gordon, Esq. of Willow-walk, Kentish-town.——C. Christie, Esq. of Gunnersbury-lodge, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of J. Dickinson, Esq. Winchester-row.——Mr. T. Johnston, of Drury-lane Theatre, to Miss M. Palmer, of Tavistock street.——At Headington, Oxfordshire, the Rev. W. Perry, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rich. Finch, Esq. of that place.——J. Price, Esq. of Mona-lodge, to Miss Lloyd, of Llwydiarth, both in Anglesea.——G. Wills, Esq. of Newgate-street, to Miss Sophia Griffin, daughter of Robert Griffin, Esq of Golden square.——At Littlebourne, Kent, Mr. Franklin, aged 88, to Miss Mary Dewel, aged 17.——J. Dalton, jun. Esq. of Thurnham-hall, Lancashire, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late George Cary, Esq. of For-abbey, Devonshire.——At Ormesby St. Michael, the Rev. George Lucas, rector of Catfield, to Mrs. Montague, relict of the late G. Montague, Esq.——The Rev. George Watkin Marsh, rector of Hope Bowdler, to Sarah Cheney, daughter of the late Chen. Hart, M.D. of Shrewsbury.——Capt. Peter Parker, of the royal navy, commander of his majesty's frigate Melpomene, grandson of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. admiral of the fleet, to Miss Marianne Dallas, second daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart.——At Wrexham, the Rev. T. Roberts, one of the canons of the cathedral of Bangor, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Owen, rector of Llantwrog, Denbighshire.——The Rev. Dr. Werninck, to the Hon. Mrs. Wynn, daughter-in-law of the late Lord Newborough.——At Heytesbury, the Hon. W. Elliot, to Miss A'Court, daughter of Sir W. P. H. A'Court, Bart. of Heytesbury-house, Wiltshire.——Capt. John Clitherow, of the guards, to Sarah, eldest daughter of General Burton, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Hull Bank, Yorkshire.——Capt. Chas. Baynes, of the royal artillery, to Barbara, daughter of the late Robert Dyneley, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.——At Astbury, in Cheshire, John Antrobus, Esq. of Cheam, Surrey, to Mrs. J. Bence.——The Rev. J. Waller, rector of Sulhamstead, and master of Appleby school, to Miss Wade, of Appleby.——At Aylesbury, T. Tindal, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Buckingham.——H. Willmott, Esq. of Shoreham, in Kent, to Georgiana Henrietta Gregory, second daughter of John Gregory, Esq. Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.——Brigadier-general Montresor, to the Right Hon. Lady Sondes, of Rockingham-castle.——At the cathedral church of Cashel, Lord Viscount Bernard, son to the Earl of Bandon, and M.P. for the county of Cork, to Miss Brodwick, daughter to his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.——The Hon. and Rev. Edw. Grey, rector of Peasmore, Wilts, brother to Earl Grey, to Miss C. Croft's, daughter of J. Crofts, Esq. of Greenham, near Newbury.——William Hayley, Esq. of Felpham, Sussex, to Mary, daughter of John Wellford, Esq. of Blackheath.——Lieutenant-colonel Barclay, of the 52d regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella Colquhoun, daughter of P. Colquhoun, Esq. of James-street, Westminster.——Lieutenant-colonel Townsend, son of Gore Townsend, Esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Scott, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott.——At Merchiston-hall, Scotland, Charles Campbell, Esq. jun. of Comby, to Miss Christian Graham Napier, daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier.——At Dublin, Brigadier-general Brereton, commander of the Kildare district, to Miss Margaret Dexter, daughter of John Dexter, Esq. of Annefield, in the same county.——James William Morrison, Esq. of his majesty's Mint, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Simpson, of Hemsworth.——The Rev. Charles Augustus North, third son of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to Miss Rachel Jarvis, daughter of Thomas Jarvis, deceased, late of Laverstoke-house, Hants.——Reader Clarke, Esq. son of William Clarke, Esq. of Shide, in the Isle of Wight, to Martha Douglas Pinhorn, daughter of Sir John Pinhorn, of Southwark, and of Ringwood-house, Isle of Wight.——Samuel Pearce Parson, LL.D. of Doctors'-commons, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late Colonel Ward, of Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Hingham, Norfolk, Mrs. Evans, relict of Edward Evans, Esq. late captain in the 23d regiment, and daughter of the late Gloster Ridley, D.D.——At Mount Tamar, the wife of Capt. White, of the royal navy, and fourth daughter of the Commissioner Fanshawe, of his majesty's dock-yard, Plymouth.——At Halifax, Lieut. James Gordon, commanding his majesty's gun-brig Plumper.——In the Abbey-green, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Mr. John Lloyd, many years treasurer of the Bath theatre.——J. Millar, servant to Mr Bates, of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, of that dreadful com-

plaint the hydrophobia, occasioned by having, five weeks before, suffered a dog (which afterwards proved to be mad) to lick some sores on his hands and face.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Margaret Boydell, the wife of Major Boydell, of the Royal East London militia. ———R. Williams, of Boddewran, in the parish of Heneglwys, in the county of Anglesey, at the advanced age of 103, who had been blind upwards of six years, but whose sight was restored a short time before his death, and he had also four new teeth.——— At Hereford, James Woodhouse, Esq. for many years steward to the Guy's Hospital estates in that county.———W. Line, aged 74, a journeyman cabinet-maker, of Reading. He was employed for sixty years at the house of Messrs. Higgs and Ford, in the Market-place, Bath; during which, he was never known to absent himself from his business a day, to have had one holiday, or to have been once disguised in liquor ———In Baker-street, the Rev. George Chandler, LL.D. late of Myless, near Chipping Ongar, Essex. ———At Cirencester, aged 51, after a distressing illness and confinement of nine years, the Rev. Mr. Kings, a dissenting minister of the Unitarian denomination.———The lady of Sir T. Hazelrigee, of Hoxne-hall, Suffolk. She retired to rest the previous evening, in as good health as usual, and expired about three in the morning. ———Suddenly, aged 74, Mr. J. Reach, late sexton of St. James's parish, Bury; which office he had resigned a few days ago, on being elected into Clopton's Hospital for decayed Tradesmen, whither his goods were removed on Tuesday morning, and he followed them on foot; but scarcely had he set his feet within the walls, when he dropped down, and almost instantly expired.———Dr. Sattery, jun. of Harting; who left in his will a particular request that he might be conveyed to Bexhill church-yard, about three miles distant, for interment, in his father's waggon, to be drawn by four horses, and interred as near the dial as possible; which was punctually attended to, amidst a vast concourse of persons.———At Palgrave, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Cottingham, widow, late of Framlingham, in Suffolk.———In the prime of life, Mrs. Ingle, wife of Mr. Ingle, of Bushmead, Huntingdonshire. She has left a husband and eleven children to deplore her loss. ———At Linstead, in Suffolk, at a very advanced age, Mr. R. Denny, farmer. This person's character was very singular; as he scarcely allowed himself the common necessaries of life, though he died worth upwards of 15,000l. He has, however, left a numerous offspring.———At Bishop's Lydeard, at an advanced age, Miss S. Yea, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Yea, Bart. of Pyrland-house, near Taunton.———At Brecon, aged 78, H. Bold, Esq ———At Chelsea, Mrs. Hennand, aged 87.———At Lower Tooting, Mrs. Sus Longman, late of Dorking.———At Horsham, of a typhus fever, brought on by excessive fatigue, on the late expedition to Spain, Jephson George Forth, Esq. a captain in the 26th regiment of infantry.———Mr. H. Gregory, of the Woodhouses, near Frodsham, Cheshire. It is a very singular circumstance, that he dreamt that he should only live twenty-four days longer; and three days before his death he inquired what day it was; when, on being told, he replied, that his time was not then come, but was drawing nigh; and he actually expired on the twenty-fourth day.———T. Cash, of Morley, near Wilmslow, Cheshire. He had been many years an approved minister among the people called Quakers, and was much distinguished and beloved for meekness, humility, and philanthropy. To promote the great cause of religion and virtue, he travelled and laboured much in most parts of the British empire.———At his house, in Troy-town, Rochester, the lady of Captain Alexander Anderson, of the royal marines.———At Haslar hospital, Mr. Gill, surgeon of the royal. ———At New Barns, near Dalton, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, in the 100th year of her age. ———At Belchamp-hall, Essex, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Dundonald.———In Dublin, aged 69, Mr. John Lucas, printer, nephew of the late Dr. Lucas.———At Edinbarnet, aged 90, James Stirling, Esq. of Law.———At Northwood-place, Suffolk, aged 75, the Rev. Dr. Temple, rector of Lindley, in the same county.———At Plymouth, the Rev. F. Cooley, chaplain to the forces lately employed in Spain.———At Gedney Clerk's Hall, near Spalding, Mr. Watts, farmer, of the hydrophobia. He had been bitten four months ago by a rabid animal, and every precaution was in vain taken to prevent the fatal effects which ensued.———At Plymouth, Nicholas Vincent, Esq. admiral of the white, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was made a post captain in the year 1747.—Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. Luck, of Cornhill.

Feb. 3. At Winchendon-hill, Bucks, Thos. Rose, Esq.

8. Mr. Francis Passerini, of the city of Dublin. It is supposed he missed his way coming from Booters-town, on the above evening, and was drowned.

9. In Bath, Peter Metge, Esq. aged 66, late one of the barons of the Irish court of Exchequer.

11. At Mathill, Perthshire, the Rev. John Scott, minister of that parish, in the 65th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry.——— At Green Bank, near Liverpool, Mr. William Rathbone, merchant.

13. The lady of Charles Morris, Esq. of Southampton.———Julia, youngest daughter of Josiah Rus , Esq. of Tovil-place, near Maidstone. And on the 19th of the same month, John eldest son of the above gentleman.———At Ramsgate, aged 17, Miss Thorpe, only daughter of Lady Susan Dre , by her first husband, Joseph Thorpe, Esq. by whom her ladyship has likewise a son,

John Thorpe, Esq. a boy of 15, now at school, whose property is the greatest of any commoner, excepting one, in England.——— Silas Palmer, of Brentford-end, Esq. aged 75.

14. In his 46th year, after an hour's illness, Mr. Thomas Turner, plumber and glazier, of Elland, near Halifax. Soon after he had retired to rest on the night of his death, he had an attack of the cramp in one of his feet; when seeking to alleviate the pain by placing his foot upon the hearth, in his bed-room, the sudden application of cold removed the complaint to a vital part, and he died almost instantly.

15. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Boswell, relict of John Boswell, Esq. of Ballymony, Wicklow, Ireland, and sister to the late Earl of Bellamont.

16. At Waltham-green, the widow of the late Henry Ward, Esq ———In the 50th year of his age, Mr. John Jeffery, of the Angel-inn, Peterborough.——— In consequence of a fall from his horse, Francis Winn, Esq. of Prior-house, Richmond, Yorkshire. ———At Andover, Hampshire, Dr. John Homming, formerly physician to the Osculton dispensary.

17. At his house, St. James's-place, Lieut. general Arthur Ormsby, 6th dragoon guards.

18. At Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, aged 86. This lady was a milliner in Carlisle when the town surrendered to the rebels in 1745.———At Houghton, near Carlisle, Mr. Peter Hestop, aged 85, many years a respectable farmer in that village. One brother and three sisters survive him, whose ages, added to his own, amount to 415.

20. Captain Carruthers, of the 43d regiment of foot, major of brigade to General Craunford, aged 56.

21. At Edmonton, Edward Lucas, Esq. late deputy-warden of his Majesty's mint, aged 74.———At Kennington, aged 82, Mrs. Hatt, widow of Mr. Andrew Hatt, late of Greenwich, surgeon.———At Enfield, in his 74th year, after a long succession of severe epileptic fits, Richard Gough, Esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world; and whose extensive erudition was only excelled by the sterling worth of his character in private life.

22. Mr. Samuel Harvey, of Hansacre, near Lichfield; he was returning from a friend's house, where he had spent the day, when he unfortunately fell into the canal, and was drowned. It is a remarkable circumstance, that about six months since, the sister of the person with whom he had spent his last hours, was found drowned in the same place.——— At Wanstead, Essex, Mr. John Vardon.——— Mr. James Willis, of West Ham, Essex, bre er.———At the barracks, near Lewes, Adjutant Walker, of the 82d foot; an officer who had served with distinguished merit in Spain, during the late unsuccessful campaign, and who returned from thence to that town, with the remains of the regiment, in perfect health; but, a few day after, he was attacked by the typhus fever, and carried off as above.———In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Lynch, Esq. of the island of Madeira.

23. At Steyning barracks, Captain Martin Armstrong, of the 1st battalion of the 5th regiment.———At his house at Wavertree, Mr. Roger Newton Dale, of Liverpool, banker, aged 33.———In Manchester, aged 22 years, Mr. W. Hibbert, lieutenant of his Majesty's 40th regiment.———In his 72d year, Nathaniel Davidson, Esq. of Alnwick, Northumberland. This gentleman, in early life, was a companion in the travels of the celebrated Wortley Montague; and for many years afterwards was British consul at Nice, and at Algiers.

25. In the 86th year of his age, Horatio Earl of Orford, Nephew to Sir Robert Walpole, K.G. and son to Horatio Walpole, who, in the reign of George II. was employed in various diplomatic missions, particularly as ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces, and also at Paris; and was created in 1756 Baron Walpole, of Wolterton, and died in 1757, which title devolved to his son, who also, at the death of Horatio Earl of Orford, succeeded to the barony of Walpole, granted in the year 1723, to Robert, eldest son of the above-mentioned Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford; he was created Earl of Orford in the year 1806, the earldom then being extinct by the death of Horatio, Earl of Orford, third son of Sir Robert. His lordship married, in 1748, Lady Rachael Cavendish, youngest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, sister to the last, and aunt to the present duke; by whom he left Horatio, late member for Lynn Regis, now Earl of Orford; George, member for Dungarvon; Lady Katherine, unmarried; and Lady Mary, married to Thomas Hussey, Esq. member for Aylesbury.———In Edward-street, Portman-square, Lady Leigh, wife of Captain James Fleming.———In the 62d year of his age, Henry Cholmley, Esq. of Howsham, in the county of York.

25. At Ramsgate, in the 78th year of his age, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore. His lordship married Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway; by which marriage he has left three sons and three daughters. His lordship was the son of William, Earl of Dunmore, who was the son of Lord Charles Murray, the first earl, next brother to John Duke of Athol, who was the eighth earl in descent from John, Earl of Athol, the eldest son of the marriage of Jean, Queen of Scotland, with James Stewart, son of John, Lord of Lorn, one of the nearest male branches of the same family with her first husband, King James I. Queen Jean was of the royal house of Plantagenet, and great-grand-daughter of Edward III. King of England. The first Earl of Dunmore's mother was Amelia Sophia Stanley, by whom the sovereignty of the Isle of Man came to

the Athol family; she having been a daughter of James Earl of Derby, and of Charlotte his wife, daughter of Claudius de la Tremville, Duke of Thuars, by his wife Charlotte, of Nassau, daughter of William, Prince of Orange, and Charlotte of Bourbon, a princess of the blood of France, his third wife. The Earl of Dunmore was descended through a line of earls and barons from father to son, from William, Baron of Tullibardin, who was one of those barons of Scotland whom Edward I. King of England, on being chosen arbiter to determine the right of succession to the throne, summoned to Berwick in the year 1292. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, George Murray, Viscount Fincastle, who married Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton.——At Bradninch, Devon, Henry Bowden, Esq. aged 71.——Mr. Richard Streeting, nursery-man, Windsor, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by smoking a pipe, which caused a cancer in his lip, by not waxing the end of his pipe before he put it to his mouth.——At Ridge, near Barnet, William Jennings, Esq.——At Brighton, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Michell, relict of the late Rev. Henry Michell.——At Twickenham, Mr. Perrott, master of an academy at that place. He was in perfect health, and about to take hold of a cane to correct one of his scholars, when he reclined on his desk breathless.——At Beauport, Sussex, at the house of her brother Sir James Bland Burges, Mrs. Head, wife of J. R. Head, Esq.——Serjeant Abraham M'Crow, of the 13th light dragoons, who, after having served his king and country for 33 years, fell a victim to the typhus fever, brought into the barracks at Truro, in Cornwall, by a detachment of the 10th light dragoons, from Spain.

26. At Smidholm, in the parish of Tinwald, Scotland, Jean Burgess, aged 93. She had been 67 years married to one husband, and, before she died, 113 persons could call her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Thirty-seven of these were great-grand-children.

27. Of a rapid decline, French Laurence, D.C.L. Advocate of the Court of Arches, King's Professor of C. L. at Oxford, Chancellor of that Diocese, Judge in the Court of Admiralty in the Cinque Ports, and M. P. for Peterborough. Dr. Laurence was a native of Bath, and son of Mr. Laurence, formerly a member of the corporation of that city He first became known to the public by the active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminster in the year 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the opposition newspapers of that period; for though his subsequent exertions were of a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads, which at that time were highly popular with the party. As some recompense for his zeal and his services, the party patronized the publication of "The Rolliad," of which he was, indeed, one of the authors, as well as of "The Probationary Odes;" and these works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Laurence then began to be ambitious of a seat in the House of Commons; and for that purpose, as well, indeed, as from a high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself particularly to that great ornament of the British senate; by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. Dr. Laurence traced the steps of Mr. Burke, and remained inflexibly attached to that gentleman and his principles till the world was deprived of his great talents. The doctor, however, had for some time wisely considered, that politics afforded but an uncertain means of support; and therefore directed his attention to the civil law, and, by his practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Mr. Burke had, indeed, derived great advantage from the doctor during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings; as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in that arduous and complicated transaction. The public are indebted to the doctor for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Burke, which will for ever remain a monument of the vast talents and varied acquisitions of that extraordinary man. Dr. Laurence possessed extensive knowledge and good sense, and these qualities characterized his efforts in Parliament; but he had no pretension to the fame of oratory: he never knew when to put a period to his speeches; and the consequence was, that instead of alluring attention, his hearers were disposed to retreat as soon as he began to speak. Upon the whole, he was a worthy well-meaning character; and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. He was about 60 years of age.——Mrs. Jacquier, of the Clarendon-hotel, Bond-street.——At Sandy-place, in the county of Bedford, Sir Phillip Monox, Bart.——In Bond-street, the lady of George Sulivan Marten, Esq. of Sandridge-lodge, Hertfordshire.

28. At Neithorp, near Banbury, Richard Williams, Esq. formerly of Oxford. He served the office of sheriff for that county in the year 1800.——At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Arthur Hemling, Esq.——At Finchley, Mrs. Pouncey, in the 84th year of her age.——At Purser's-cross, Fulham-Road, where he had retired for the recovery of his health in 1794, and devoted his time to the cultivation of his garden, which he stocked with the choicest fruit-trees and flowers, and left in beautiful order, Mr. John Richards, formerly acting serjeant trumpeter of England. He was born at Exeter, and brought up in the cathedral, where he acquired a taste for music not to be overcome. He went to London when young, and was engaged at the Opera-house, and in the orchestra at Drury-lane, as principal

tenor, during the most flourishing part of Garrick's reign. He was one of the original proprietors in the Morning Chronicle, and took Mr. Woodfall, the late celebrated reporter, by the hand when he was young. He was also, for a number of years, a considerable gold and silver lace-merchant, in Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

Mar. 1. Archibald Geddes, Esq.

2. At Croydon, in the 90th year of his age, John Partridge, Esq.——Of a wound that he received in a duel with Mr. Powell, Lord Viscount Falkland, in the 41st year of his age. Charles John Cary, Viscount Falkland, and Baron Cary, was born in November 1768, and succeeded his brother Henry Thomas, who died in May 1796. The peerage is one among the few instances in which Scotch titles are held by English families. It stands first in the list of viscounts of Scotland. Lord Viscount Falkland was a captain in the navy, manifested great gallantry in his profession on several occasions, and had acquired a considerable fortune by captures. In consequence of some convivial excesses on board his vessel he was dismissed the service a year or two ago, but was recently restored, and would doubtless have signalized his courage in the cause of his country, if this unhappy event had not occurred. He married, in August 1802, Miss Anson, by whom he has issue.——At Stockwell, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Stephen Wright, Esq. of Spring-garden.——In the 62d year of his age, Mr. John Terry, of York, surgeon and apothecary, and one of the common councilmen of that corporation. ——At Spot-house, Lady Seton, relict of Sir Henry Seton, Bart. of Abercorn.

3. At the royal naval hospital, Plymouth, in consequence of a wound he received at the battle of Corunna, Ensign Thomas Griffin, of the 81st regiment.

4. At Wadworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Dixon, lady of the Rev. Henry Dixon, vicar of Wodworth, and sister to the late Rev. William Mason, prebendary of York.—— At Williamscot, near Banbury, John Loveday, D.C.L. in the 67th year of his age.

5. At Hinckley, William Francis Stapleton, second son of Major-general Stapleton, and nephew of Lord Le Despencer.——At his house in St. Patrick's-square, Edinburgh, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Brown, the projector and editor of The Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

6. At his mother's house, in South Wales, Maurice Beauchamp Bisset, Esq. R.N. nephew to Walter Bagenal, Esq. M.P.

7. In Essex-street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, proprietor of the Hibernian Journal.——At Portsmouth, after a severe and very lingering illness, which she bore with the fortitude and resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. Smith, wife of George Smith, Esq. clerk of the surveys in his Majesty's dock-yard, Portsmouth.

8. Sincerely lamented, Mrs. Sarah Berridge, wife of Mr. John Hood Berridge, of Wood-street, Cheapside, in the 44th year of her age.——At Whitehall, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Cornwall, relict of the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons, and sister to the late Earl of Liverpool.——At Wapping-wall, Nathaniel Allen, Esq. aged 69 —— At Montorne, in Dorsetshire, Lieutenant K. Digby, of the royal horse artillery.

9. Mr. Richard Gaunt, corn-merchant, of Abingdon-street, Westminster.——At Clapham, in her 73d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton Astell, relict of the late William Thornton Astell, Esq. of the said place, and of Everton, Bedfordshire. —— At Earl Spencer's office apartments, Little St. James's-street, Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Wolverton, Bucks, in the 76th year of his age.——At Horsforth, near Leeds, Mary Airton, aged 105.——Same day, Sarah Dean, aged 102.

10. At Brighton, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Nicholas Clarke, many years door-keeper of the House of Lords. He was taken very ill whilst at dinner at Cuckfield, on his way to Brighton on the preceding Sunday, but arrived there in the evening of that day. The deceased was far advanced in years.——At Chatham, of a typhus fever, brought on by violent exertion during the retreat of our army to Corunna, Lieut. Halifax, of the royal artillery drivers.

11. At Canterbury, Benjamin Kelley, Esq. formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge.——At his residence at Hampton, in the county of Dublin, Alexander Hamilton, Esq. aged 44, eldest son of the late Hon. Baron Hamilton. By his decease the office of high sheriff of the county of Dublin has become vacant. Alas! how uncertain is this life! It is scarcely a month since Mr. Hamilton was sworn into office, in the prime of life! His death was occasioned by a fever taken immediately afterwards, which had such an effect upon his nerves and frame, as to precipitate him into an early grave. As a representative in the House of Commons, in which he sat from the age of 22, until the dissolution of the Irish parliament, he was of unshaken integrity; and on the last great question, which agitated that House, his patriotism shone conspicuous; for, differing in sentiments upon that occasion with his noble patron, he resigned the representation of Belfast, and with it his lucrative place of cursitor of the court of Chancery.——Mr. W. Brigg, partner in the house of Garsed and Co. Wood-street.——In High-street, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. De Laval, in the 80th year of her age.

12. At the house of her daughter, in Aldersgate-street, Mrs. Hannah Bowdler. On the succeeding Wednesday she would have completed her 100th year. Her complaint was a gradual decay of nature; and she re-

tained all her faculties (hearing only excepted) until within a few days of that period when her freed spirit took its silent flight for that country

"From whose bourne, no traveller returns."

13. Mrs. Latimer, wife of Richard Latimer, Esq. of Camberwell-grove.——At Bermondsey, Mr. W. K. Yoeland.——At Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Hand, one of the prebendaries of Windsor.——At Barnstaple, Robert Wrey, Esq. in his 89th year, brother of the late Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. of Tavistock, Devon, a major general in her Majesty the Queen of Portugal's service, and many years governor of one of the northern provinces of that kingdom. He was one of the last surviving field officers who served in the campaign under General Wolfe in North America, and commanded the Louisburgh grenadiers.

14. In Bedford-square, Mrs. Godfrey, wife of John Godfrey, Esq ——Mrs. Dignum, of Great Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, in her 47th year.

15. In Chapel-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Grant, sister to the Hon. Philip Pusey.——

16. At Brighton, William Wade, Esq. lately, and for upwards of forty preceding years, master of the ceremonies at that place. Mr. Wade succeeded Mr. Derrick as M. C. both there and at Bath, about the year 1767; he resigned the latter more than forty years since; but continued to preside at the rooms at Brighton, with great credit to himself, and pleasure to the visitors, till the summer of last year: when, in consequence of his age, being upwards of 80, he resigned in favour of Captain Forth, the present master of the ceremonies.——In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Dorothy Fitzwilliam, sister to Earl Fitzwilliam. ——Mr. Boyle, of Friday street.——In Berners-street, Mrs. Plestow, wife of T. Berners Plestow, Esq. of Wallington-hall, Norfolk.——At Great Bradley, in Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Creek, who has been schoolmaster there 87 years, has been blind 20, and was in his 111th year.

17. At Brighton, aged 71, Frances, relict of Stephen Soame, Esq. sister to the late Lord Newborough ——At Ross, Herefordshire, aged 76, Mrs. Flack, the last surviving grandchild of Vanderford Kyrle, Esq. kinsman and heir to the celebrated Man of Ross.

18. At Grove, Blackheath, James Welch, Esq. in the 78th years of his age.——At Deptford, Mr. Rookwood Brown, in the 66th year of his age.——Of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by the bite of a dog, Mr. John Knott, of Tarvin, Cheshire, at the advanced age of 102.——At Tiverton, Devon, her native town, after two days illness, Mrs. Cowley, well known for her poetic and dramatic genius. [See a Portrait and Memoir of this lady, Vol. 15, p. 427.]

Smollet's Strap.—19. Was interred in the burial-ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the body of Mr. Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funereal escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical *Hugh Strap*, whom Dr. Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his "Life and Adventures of Roderick Random," and for upwards of forty years had kept a hairdresser's shop in Villier's-street, in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the doctor; and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say, that he had been educated at the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations; and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in "Roderick Random," pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from *Strap's* friend, were all of that description. We are told, that the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of "Roderick Random," pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a decent subsistence by his trade; but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the promenade in Villier's-walk, York-buildings, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

20. In London, William Spurrier, Esq. of Poole, in his 77th year.

21. In Grosvenor-square, her Grace the Duchess of Bolton, in her 75th year.——In the 56th year of his age, Mr. Robert Raines Baines, many years governor of the gaol for Hull.——At Bath, of a typhus fever, aged 57, Mr. Walter Smith, treasurer of the theatres royal Bath and Bristol.

22. At the Horns, Kennington, after complicated afflictions of body and mind, Mr. Edmund Evan Townsend (late of Covent-garden theatre), aged 43 years. He has left a widow, two children, and an orphan niece (the latter having been entirely supported by his bounty since the death of her parents), altogether unprovided for.

23. At his house in Clipstone-street, after a lingering and painful illness of several months, Thomas Holcroft, Esq. author of *Hugh Trevor, The Road to Ruin*, and a number of other works. He was in his 61st year. Mr. Holcroft's had been a life of literary labour,

He possessed great natural endowments, and a most ardent desire of knowledge. He owed all his attainments to his own thirst of information, and overcame every impediment that suppressed the ardour of his mind. He was originally a shoemaker in the north; he then became a comedian in several provincial companies, and came to London in the year 1778. Soon after he commenced author, published a small volume of poems which procured him an engagement at Drury lane Theatre, which he resigned many years ago; since that time he has depended upon his literary efforts, which are many and respectable, and embrace almost every department of literature. He acquired, by his own assiduity, such a knowledge of the languages, as to enable him to translate freely from the French, Italian, and German; and his dramatic pieces, as well as novels, entitle him to no ordinary praise as a fruitful and able writer. The *Road to Ruin*, however, is the only dramatic production of his pen that experienced much success.—He has left a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age, totally unprovided for. He has also left two daughters by his first marriage. [See a Portrait and Memoirs of him in Vol. 22. p. 403.]

25. In the Episcopal-palace, in the close of Lichfield cathedral, the justly-celebrated Mrs. Anna Seward, whose poetical talents have left many memorable testimonies behind them. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentiary of Lichfield; and, besides her skill in poetry, was distinguished by great excellence in the art of reading.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At her retreat in Switzerland, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland. This lady was sister to the present, and daughter to the late Earl of Carhampton, and was the widow of Mr. Horton, at the time of her re-marriage with the late Duke. This marriage, and that of the Duke of Gloucester to Lady Waldegrave, produced the act of Parliament by which princes of the blood royal are prevented from intermarrying with any subject in this realm.——On his passage from Corunna, Capt. Heyliger, of the 15th Dragoons formerly aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.——Among the officers lost in the late expedition to Spain, Lieut. George Lear, of the royal artillery, son of the Rev. Mr. Lear, of Downton, near Salisbury.——At Lisbon, in the 25th year of his age, William Kirby, eldest son of William Kirby, of the county of Waterford, Esq. This young gentleman went out a volunteer to Portugal, with Sir A. Wellesley's expedition, from Cork, and fought in the battle of Vimiera, with conspicuous courage and steadiness, without receiving a wound; but, being subject to a disease on his liver, the fatigue he was obliged to undergo, put a period to his existence in the prime of life.——At Paris, Santerre, the ex-commandant of the national guard of Paris.——At Vienna, on the 22d of February, after a lingering illness, Count Louis de Cobenzel.——At Brussels, at an advanced age, James O'Connell, Esq. formerly resident, and possessed of considerable property in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury, Somersetshire.——At Trieste, employed there under the Austrian government, Capt. J. J. Bauer.——At Vienna, in the 70th year of his age, Baron Stoader, general of artillery and colonel of a regiment in the Austrian service. He has left property to a considerable amount to be applied to public military purposes.——At Petersburg, of a rheumatic fever, in the 50th year of his age, Count Schermetjew, the richest subject in Russia. He has left behind him property to the value of nearly two millions sterling. His annual revenue was upwards of a million and a half of rubles, or about 200,000l. His only son is an infirm boy, of six years of age.——At Berbice, in the 28th year of his age, Thomas Sangster, Esq. captain in the 37th foot, assistant barrack master, and assistant quarter master general to the forces in the West Indies.——In December last, in the island of Jamaica, Joseph Ram, a black man belonging to Morrice Hall Estate, at the advanced age of 140 years: he perfectly remembered the Duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that island in 1687. His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish Town, and upwards of 85 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair had turned quite grey: he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout, and inclined to corpulence: was never sick but once, and all the physic he ever took in his life was one dose of nut oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness; it seemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of nature.——In Spanish Town, Jamaica, John Kirby, Esq. chief justice of the island.——In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, in 1692, and remembers having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted ashore on the beach near Port Henderson, on that occasion. She was a native of the island, and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock, of the above town.——At Montego-Bay, Jamaica, the Rev. Wm. Burton, late of Horsford, Norfolk.——At Allahabad, in the East Indies, Lieut. Col. John Burnett, son of Mr. George Burnett, late of the Strand.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, March 24, 1809.

IT will be no great degree of presumption to suppose, that, long ere this, the island of Martinico has submitted to his majesty's arms; if such should prove the case, it may be further presumed, and with some probability, that Guadaloupe will follow. If France should thus be deprived of all power in the West Indies, there is no calculating, with any tolerable degree of precision, the immense advantages which must naturally accrue to Great Britain from such an event: we will endeavour to state some few of the most prominent, as they offer themselves to our imagination: in the first place, colonial produce of all kinds cannot be procured for the use of the continent, but from us alone, the several articles of which, from long habit, have there become absolute necessaries of life, and cannot be dispensed with, any more than corn or cattle. This, if joined with a strict and rigid adherence and enforcement of our orders in Council, will amply avenge us upon the despot of Europe for his endeavours to shut us out therefrom; as it cannot be imagined for a moment, that the many states and kingdoms of this quarter of the globe will be deprived of every comfort to indulge the vanity, cruelty, and injustice of one individual, however self-exalted, without grumbling; or most probably something more inimical to him and his measures.—Secondly, Our own trade will be uninterrupted by those swarms of beggarly privateers, which, like musquitoes, have hitherto annoyed it, and who will then have no place of refuge to fly to, after committing their depredations.

London, Feb. 22, 1809.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing March sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz.

Private Trade, Privilege, Prize, and Neutral Property.—Aloes, anniseed, barilla, cardemoms, castor oil, galls, gum, lac lake, safflower, sal ammoniac, sena, tincal, spice, coffee, cocoa, ginger, turmeric, &c.

On Wednesday, 19th April; prompt 28th July following.

Also, on Friday, 21st April; prompt 28th July following;

Rattans, canes, beads, cornelians, tortoise-shell, mats, elephants' teeth, wood, mother-of-pearl shells, &c.

Likewise, on Friday, 25th April; prompt 21st July following;

Damaged Bengal piece goods......per Walpole and Duke of Montrose.
Ditto Coast and Surat ditto.

SALES OF WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

From February 21st to February 28th.					
351 hogsheads, 3 casks, 35 bags Plantation coffee	from	80s. 6d.	to	114s. 6d.	per cwt.
7 casks, 35 bags Jamaica white ginger	from	4l. 11s. 6d.	to	6l. 19s. 6d.	per cwt.
15 serons Carracca indigo	from	5s.	to	8s. 1d.	per lb.
From February 28th to March 7th.					
1,968 hogsheads, 94 casks, 1,291 bags coffee	from	80s. 0d.	to	128s. 6d.	per cwt.
286 bags Barbadoes ginger	from	79s. 0d.	to	80s. 0d.	per cwt.
40 bags Jamaica black ditto	from	63s. 0d.	to	64s. 0d.	per cwt.
132 bags pimento	from	1s. 1d.	to	1s. $3\frac{5}{8}$d.	per lb.
From March 7th to March 14th.					
1,926 hogsheads, 166 casks, 2.693 bags coffee	from	80s. 0d.	to	120s. 0d.	per cwt.
34 hogsheads ditto	from	129s. 6d.	to	130s. 0d.	per cwt.
8 bags ditto				175s. 0d.	per cwt.
78 chests Carracca indigo	from	5s. 0d,	to	9s. 7d.	per lb.
16 bags Jamaica white ginger	from	7l. 3s.	to	8l. 8s.	per cwt,
5 bags bonded pimento				$12\frac{3}{8}$d.	per lb.
From March 14th to March 21st.					
174 hogsheads Martinico clayed sugar	from	78s. 6d.	to	95s 0d.	per cwt.
1,544 hogsheads, 78 casks, 3,305 bags coffee	from	80s. 0d.	to	128s. 6d.	per cwt.
60 serons Carracca indigo	from	5s. 0d.	to	9s. 6d.	per lb.
13 half serons ditto	from	5s. 0d.	to	8s. 6d.	per lb.
8 casks, 12 bags Jamaica white ginger	from	5l. 0s.	to	10l. 5s.	per cwt.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties payable thereon:
For the week ending Feb. 22, was 49s. 0¼d. per cwt.
For the week ending March 1, was 49s. 1½d.
For the week ending March 8, was 49s. 9¼d.
For the week ending March 15, was 50s. 2¾d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

From February 21st to February 28th.

31 serons Guatimala indigo..................from 4s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.
396 bags Brazil rice..........................from 37s. 0d. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

From February 28th to March 7th.

64 hogsheads Virginia tobacco..............from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.
94 hogsheads striped leaf ditto..............from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.
60 hogsheads Maryland ditto..................from 9d. to 11d. per lb.

From March 7th to March 14th.

16 casks, 699 bags Brazil rice ....from 49s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. per cwt.
60 bags Brazil coffee..........................from 92s. 0d. to 95s. 0d. per cwt.
13 serons Guatimala indigo.................... 5s. 6d. per lb.

From March 14th to March 21st.

124 bags Surinam coffee......................from 105s. 0d. to 111s. 0d. per cwt.

Alum, English - -	ton £	22	0	0 to	23	0	0
Anniseeds, Alicant - -	cwt.	5	15	0	6	5	0
Ditto German - - -		3	12	0	3	15	0
Ashes, American Pot - - -		3	5	0	4	4	0
Ditto Pearl - - -		3	0	0	4	2	0
Barilla, Carthagena - - - -		3	7	0	3	9	6
Ditto Sicily - - - -		3	2	0	3	5	0
Ditto Teneriffe - - -		3	0	0	3	5	0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt.	L.	35	5	0	37	0	0
Ditto Foreign - - - -		10	15	0	13	5	0
Brandy, Cogniac - - - -	gal.	1	3	0	1	4	0
Ditto Spanish - - - - - -		0	19	0	1	0	0
Camphire, refined - - -	lb.	0	7	0	0	7	4
Ditto unrefined - -	cwt.	33	5	0	34	0	0
Cochineal, garbled - - - -	lb.	1	9	0	1	15	0
Ditto East Indian - - -		0	4	1	0	6	0
Coffee, fine - - - - - - -	cwt.	6	0	0	6	10	0
Ditto ordinary - - - - - - -		4	0	0	5	0	0
Ditto Mocha in Time - - -		20	0	0	20	12	0
Copperas, Green - - - -	lb.	0	6	6	0	7	0
Ditto White - - - - -		2	0	0	2	5	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam - - -		0	2	5	0	2	7
Ditto Jamaica - - -		0	2	2¼	0	2	4
Ditto Smyrna - - -		0	1	9	0	1	10
Ditto Bourbon - - -		0	3	2	0	4	0
Ditto Pernambucca -		0	2	7	0	2	8
Ditto East Indian - -		0	1	4	0	1	10
Currants, Zant - - - - -	cwt.	4	2	0	4	12	0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f.	piece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 2½ 36 -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 2 30 -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 3.	cwt.	28	10	0	32	0	0
Ditto 4. 5. 6.		20	0	0	28	0	0
Ditto Scrivell - -		12	10	0	20	0	0
Figs, Turkey - - - - - - -		3	10	0	4	6	0
Flax, Riga - - - - - - -	ton	145	0	0	146	0	0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head		140	0	0	143	0	0
Fustick, Jamaica - - -	ton	17	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Cuba - - - - -		20	10	0	22	10	0
Galls, Turkey - - - - - -	cwt.	5	5	0	7	7	0
Geneva, Hollands - - -	gal.	1	1	0	1	3	0
Ditto English - - - - - -		0	11	0	0	13	9
Ginger, Jamaica, White	cwt.	5	0	0	11	18	0
Ditto Black - -		3	5	0	3	11	0
Ditto Barbadoes - - - - -		4	6	0	4	4	0
Ditto East Indian - - - -		3	4	0	4	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey - -	cwt.	6	0	0	12	5	0
Ditto Seneca - - - - -		4	18	0	5	15	0
Ditto Sandrach - - - -		6	8	0	8	5	0
Ditto Tragacanth - -		22	10	0	24	10	0
Ditto Mastic - - -	lb.	0	5	8	0	6	0
Hemp, Riga Rhine - -	ton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg clean - -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East Indian - - - - -		105	0	0	115	0	0
Hides, English - - -	lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	5
Ditto Buenos Ayres - - - -		0	0	3	0	0	6¼
Ditto Dutch salted - - - -		0	0	5½	0	0	8
Ditto Spanish - - - - - -		0	0	5¼	0	0	8
Indigo, Caracc. Flo. 1s & 2d -		0	9	6	0	10	3
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp.		0	8	6	0	10	9
Ditto Brazil - - - -		0	5	6	0	6	6
Iron, Pig, British, -	ton	7	0	0	9	0	0
Ditto, in bars - - - - -		16	0	0	17	0	0
Ditto Swedish, bars - - - -		23	0	0	24	10	0
Ditto Norway - - - - - -		24	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto Archangel - - - - -		25	0	0	26	0	0

Juniper Berries, German	cwt. £.	4	5	0	4	9	0
Ditto Italian - - -		4	0	0	4	5	0
Lead in pigs - - - -	fod.	41	0	0	[illegible]	0	0
Ditto red - - - - - -	ton	40	0	0	41	0	0
Ditto white - - - - - - - -		54	0	0	55	0	0
Lignum Vitæ, American - -		10	10	0	20	0	0
Ditto Tortola - - -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood, Camp. - - - -		18	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto Honduras Chipt -		16	0	0	17	0	0
Ditto Unchipt -		uncertain					
Ditto Jamaica Chipt - -		14	10	0	15	15	0
Ditto Unchipt -		uncertain					
Madder Roots, Smyrna -	cwt.	4	12	0	5	5	0
Ditto Dutch Crop -		5	10	0	6	15	0
Mahogany, Honduras -	ft.	0	1	4	0	1	9
Ditto Jamaica - - - - -		0	1	3	0	2	0
Ditto Hispaniola - - -		0	1	8	0	2	3
Molasses - - - - - - - -	cwt.	1	19	6	0	0	0
Oak plank, Dantzic, 4 & 3 inch	load	11	0	0	12	0	0
Oil, Lucca - 25 gal.	jar	28	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto Spermaceti - -	ton	99	0	0	103	0	0
Ditto Whale, Greenland		37	0	0	38	0	0
Ditto Southern -		42	0	0	43	0	0
Ditto Florence -	half chest	4	12	0	5	0	0
Opium, Turkey - - - - -	lb.	2	3	0	2	5	0
Orchilla, Canary - - - -	ton	225	0	0	240	0	0
Ditto Cape de Verd - -		123	0	0	150	0	0
Ditto Madeira - - - - -		100	0	0	118	0	0
Pimento - - - - - - - -	lb.	0	1	10	0	2	1
Pitch, American - - -	cwt.	0	17	0	0	18	0
Ditto Stockholm - - - - -		1	3	0	1	4	6
Ditto Archangel - - - - - -		1	1	0	1	2	0
Quicksilver - - - - - -	lb.	0	4	6	0	4	7
Raisins, Bloom - - - - -	cwt.	6	8	0	8	0	0
Ditto Malaga - - - - - -		2	10	0	3	0	0
Ditto Sun - - - - - - - -		3	10	0	4	0	0
Ditto Muscadine - - - - -		7	0	0	9	9	0
Rice, Carolina - - - - - - -		3	1	0	3	8	0
Ditto East Indian - - - - -		2	6	0	3	0	0
Rum, Jamaica - - - - -	gal.	0	5	1	0	6	3
Ditto Leeward I. - - - - -		0	4	2	0	5	4
Saltpetre, East India Rough	cwt.	3	18	0	3	19	0
Ditto British Refined - -		4	4	0	4	5	0
Shellach - - - - - - - - - -		5	0	0	10	0	0
Shumack, Faro - - - - -		1	11	0	1	15	0
Ditto Malaga - - - - -		1	12	0	1	15	0
Ditto Sicily - - - - -		1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto Oporto - - - - -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, Thrown, Piedmont -	lb	3	4	0	3	10	0
Ditto Bergam - -		3	2	0	3	8	0
Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm. -		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto 6 ditto - -		1	14	0	1	19	0
Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g. - -		0	18	0	1	1	6
Ditto Novi - - - - -		2	2	0	2	8	0
Ditto Organzine - -		2	2	0	2	15	0
Sugar, Jamaica - - -	C.	3	15	0	4	3	0
Ditto East India - -		3	10	0	4	11	0
Ditto Lumps - - - -		5	14	0	6	0	0
Ditto Single Loaves -		5	10	0	6	0	0
Ditto Double Ditto	lb.	0	1	4	0	1	8
Tallow, English - - - - -	cwt.	4	12	6	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, candle, white -		uncertain					
Ditto, yellow		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres - - -		uncertain					
Tar, Archangel - - - - -	B.	2	8	0	2	9	0

Tar, Stockholm - - - B.	£. 2	9	0	2	11	0
Ditto, American - - - -	2	8	0	2	10	0
Tin in blocks - - - - - cwt.	5	18	0	B 0	0	0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks - -	7	7	0	0	0	0
Turpentine, American - - -	1	18	0	2	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow - lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Mid. brown - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Long Leaf - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, James River - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax, English - - - - cwt.	15	15	0	17	10	0
Ditto Dantzic - - -	15	0	0	15	15	0
Ditto African - - -	9	15	0	11	0	0
Wax, American - cwt.	£. 14	15	0	15	10	0
Whale-fins, Greenland - ton	35	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto S. Fishery - -	20	0	0	22	10	0
Wine, Red Port - - - pipe	75	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon - - - - -	65	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Madeira - - - - -	74	0	0	125	0	0
Ditto Calcavella - - -	90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Sherry - - - - butt	71	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Mountain - - - -	65	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Vidonia - - - hogs.	70	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Claret - - - -	44	0	0	95	0	0
Yarn, Mohair - - - - lb.	0	3	6	0	9	0

PRICES OF
Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c.

21st March, 1809.

London Dock Stock ....118l. per cent.
West India ditto................174l. per cent.
East India ditto ....128l. per cent.
Commercial ditto .... 40l. per share premium.
Grand Junction Canal Shares ....140l. per share.
Grand Surrey ditto .... 60l. per share.
Thames and Medway ditto, Old shares 45l. New 10l. per share premium.
Kennett and Avon ditto .... 4l. per share premium.
Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares 115l. per cent.
Albion ditto...................60l. per share.
Hope ditto......................6s. per share premium.
Eagle ditto.....................par.
Atlas ditto......................par.
Imperial Fire Insurance ....4l. per cent. premium.
Kent ditto ....50l. per share premium.
London Assurance Shipping ......211 per share.
Rock Life Assurance............ 4s. to 5s. per share premium.
Commercial Road Stock ....115l. per cent.
London Institution .... 84l. per share.
Surrey ditto ....par.
East London Water-works... ...46l per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto.... ....12l. per share premium.
Auction Mart ....30l. per share premium.
Golden Lane Brewery ....77l. per share.
Lancaster Canal................17l. per share.

At the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. Canal and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.
BY THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,
Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,
At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1809	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*	1809	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Feb. 25	30.30	47	W	Fair	Mar. 12	30.19	39	NE	Fair
26	30.35	41	NW	Ditto	13	30.19	38	E	Ditto
27	30.39	42	WNW	Ditto	14	30.21	39	E	Ditto
28	30.37	43	W	Ditto	15	30.49	37	N	Ditto
Mar. 1	30.31	44	W	Rain	16	30.29	39	W	Ditto
2	30.49	40	NE	Fair	17	30.22	44	W	Ditto
3	30.40	37	N	Ditto	18	30.15	45	NW	Ditto
4	30.21	46	S	Ditto	19	30.09	41	NE	Ditto
5	30.23	42	N	Rain	20	30.03	43	NNE	Ditto
6	30.43	39	N	Fair	21	30.19	43	N	Ditto
7	30.41	40	N	Ditto	22	30.11	48	S	Ditto
8	30.51	40	NW	Ditto	23	29.98	48	E	Ditto
9	30.32	41	W	Ditto	24	29.75	50	W	Rain
10	30.26	46	NW	Ditto	25	29.37	51	W	Ditto
11	30.30	42	NW	Ditto					

Joyce Gold, Printer, Shoe-lane, London.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH, 1809.

Days 1809	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	3perCt Reduc	4perCt Consol	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Anns.	Omn.	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5perCt	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	StateLot. Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Feb. 23	247½	67⅛ a ⅜	67⅞	83⅞	99¼	—	1811-16	1½ pr.	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	10s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	67⅛ a ⅜
24	holiday																	
25	—	67¼ a ⅜	67⅞	83⅞	99⅜	—	18¾	1¼ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67¼ a ⅜
27	247	67⅛ a ⅜	67⅞	83⅞	99⅜	—	18¾	1¼ pr.	—	—	99⅜	—	—	—	11s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67¼ a ⅜
28	246	67½ a ⅝	68¼	84⅛	99½	—	1813-16	1½ pr.	67	7⅝	—	—	—	184¾	12s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	68⅛ a ¼
Mar. 1	246	67½ a ¾	68¼	84⅛	99¼	—	1813-16	1½ pr.	67	7⅝	—	—	—	184¾	12s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	68⅛ a ¼
2	—	67¼ a ⅜	68	83⅞	99	—	1813-16	1¼ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	183¾	12s pr.	10s pr.	21l 19s	67¾ a ⅞
3	246	67⅛ a ⅜	68	83¾	98½	—	18¾	1¼ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ¾
4	—	67¼ a ⅜	—	83¾	98⅛	—	18¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	13s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ¾
6	—	67¼ a ½	—	—	98⅝	—	18¾	—	66⅞	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	19s pr.	21l 19s	67⅝ a ⅞
7	—	67⅞ a 68	—	—	98⅝	—	—	1½ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	68⅛ a ¼
8	—	67½ a ⅞	—	—	98½	—	—	—	67⅛	—	—	73¾	—	—	13s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	67⅞ a 68⅛
9	—	67¼ a ½	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	97¼	—	—	—	12s pr.	11s pr.	21l 19s	67⅝ a ¾
10	—	67½ a ¾	—	—	98	—	—	—	67⅛	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	11s pr.	21l 19s	67⅞ a 68⅛
11	—	67½ a ¾	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	11s pr.	21l 19s	67⅞ a 68
13	—	67½ a ⅝	—	—	97¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	11s pr	21l 19s	67¾ a ⅞
14	—	67⅝ a ¾	—	—	97¾	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	—	—	—	11s pr.	12s pr.	21l 19s	68 a ⅛
15	—	67½ a ⅝	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	66⅞	7 9-16	—	72¾	—	—	10s pr.	10s pr.	21l 19s	67¾ a ⅞
16	—	67⅜ a ½	—	—	97¾	—	—	¾ pr.	66⅞	7⅝	—	—	—	—	10s pr.	9s pr.	21l 19s	67⅝ a ¾
17	—	67⅜ a ½	—	—	97¾	—	—	—	66¾	—	—	—	—	—	8s pr.	9s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝
18	—	67⅛ a ¼	—	—	97¾	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	—	—	—	9s pr.	9s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝
20	—	67⅜ a ½	—	—	98	—	—	—	66¾	—	—	—	—	—	8s pr.	9s pr.	21l 19s	67¾ a ⅞
21	—	67⅛ a ¼	—	—	97⅞	—	—	½ pr.	66⅝	7⅝	—	—	—	—	7s pr.	8s pr.	21l 19s	67⅜ a ½
22	—	67 a ⅛	—	—	97⅞	—	—	¼ pr.	66½	—	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	8s pr.	21l 19s	67⅜ a ½
23	—	67⅛ a ⅜	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	—	—	—	7s pr.	9s pr.	21l 19s	67½ a ⅝
24	—	67¼ a ⅜	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	66¾	7⅝	—	—	—	—	7s pr.	8s pr.	22l 4s	67½
25	holiday																	

FORTUNE and Co. STOCK-BROKERS and GENERAL AGENTS, *No.* 13, CORNHILL.

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